

# THE

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Prospectuses on application to the Head Master or Resident Secretary, at the School; or to the Honorary Secretary, at the Committee Room, Founders' Hall, Swinburn-lane, London.

The Second Session of 1857 will commence on WEDNESDAY, July 29.

By order of the Committee,

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Rev. THOMAS REES, Resident Secretary.  
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" T. W. Aveling, Kingsland.  
" S. Green, Hammersmith.  
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Offices, 36, MOORGATE-STREET.

Capital 100,000l., in 20,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share.

It is not anticipated any further call will be made.

This Company is prepared to receive applications for LOANS to any amount for short or long periods, repayable as may be agreed upon, and receive money as deposit, withdrawable on seven days' notice.—Applications for the unallotted Shares, for prospectuses, or any other information relating to the Company, may be made to

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

# GRESHAM ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 37, OLD JEWRY, LONDON.

The Alterations of the Society's Premises being now complete, and business arrangements thereby greatly facilitated, the Directors beg to announce they are prepared to transact in the promptest and most satisfactory manner all the different forms of Life Assurance.

Having a large sum of Money at present at their disposal for Investment in connection with Life Assurance Policies, applications may be addressed on this, as on other Insurance topics, to the Office as above.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN JAMES FARREN, Actuary and Secretary.

Prospectuses and other forms on application.

# NATIONAL NEWSPAPER LEAGUE COMPANY (Limited). Upwards of 40,000l. already subscribed.

At a MEETING of BAPTIST MINISTERS held at the MILTON CLUB, LONDON, on MONDAY, the 27th April, it was moved by the Rev. WILLIAM LANDELS, of Regent's-park, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. ACKWORTH, of Bradford, and unanimously resolved: "That this meeting having heard the exposition of the object and plans of the 'National Newspaper League Company (Limited),' heartily approves thereof, and would earnestly commend it to public support."

# THE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER LEAGUE COMPANY (Limited). Upwards of 40,000l. already subscribed.

At a MEETING of MINISTERS of the INDEPENDENT DENOMINATION, held at the MILTON CLUB, LONDON, on May 18, 1857 (Letters expressive of regret at unavoidable absence from Dr. Vaughan, Lancashire Independent College, Dr. Tidman, of London, and the Rev. Archibald Jack, of Shields, having been read), after addresses from E. Beales, Esq., M.A., Barrister at Law, the Revs. David Thomas and J. Kennedy, M.A., and T. B. Simson, Esq., Directors of the Company, and expressions of support and approval from the Revs. R. Hancock, of Llanelly, J. Spong, of London, J. Waddington, of Southwark, Eliezer Jones, of Ipswich, Professor Newth, of New College, London, J. Richards, of Howden, York, and others, it was moved by the Rev. J. SIBREE, of Coventry, seconded by the Rev. J. PYER, of Devonport, and unanimously resolved: "That this meeting, having heard the exposition of the objects and plans of the 'National Newspaper League Company (Limited),' approves thereof and heartily recommends them to public support."

# NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON,

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c. Established December, 1835.

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BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Jamson, and Co., and Bank of England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

ABSTRACT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1856.

Number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Institution in Dec.

1835 . . . . . 19,617

Amount paid in Claims . . . . . £609,161 11 11

Amount returned to the Assured in abatement of Premiums in the seventeen years ending 20th Nov., 1852 . . . . . £940,134 11 8

Additions to Policies by way of Bonus . . . . . £126,564 0 0

Annual Income, after deducting 33,348l. abatement of Premiums . . . . . £258,735 7 2

The amount of Capital arising exclusively from the Premiums paid by the Members, who are themselves the sole Proprietary, and among whom alone the whole Profit is divided . . . . . £1,351,606 5 11

At the last division of surplus Profits, made up to Nov. 20, 1852, the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the original amount of Premiums, according to the age of the member and the time the Policy had been in force; and the Bonuses ranged in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of Premiums received during the preceding five years.

THE NEXT DIVISION WILL BE MADE UP TO THE 20TH NOV., 1857.

Members whose Premiums fall due on the 1st July are reminded that the same must be Paid within thirty days from that date.

The Prospectus, with the last Report of the Directors, and all other information, may be had on application at the Office. June 17, 1857. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary

# THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL; POULTRY, LONDON; KING-STREET, MANCHESTER; INGRAM-STREET, GLASGOW.

# SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

The TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of this Society was held in Edinburgh, on the 6th May, David J. Thomson, Esq., in the chair. The Report by the Directors stated that the number of Policies issued during the year ending 1st March last, was 658, the sum thereby assured being 300,440l., and the Annual Premiums thereon, 9,539l.—all of which exceed, in every particular, those of the previous year.

The Invested Funds of the Society amount to . . . £1,029,604  
The Annual Revenue, to . . . . . 176,411  
The Existing Assurances, to . . . . . 4,882,096

Copies of the Report may now be obtained at the Society's offices.

ROBT. CHRISTIE, Manager.

Head Office, 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. London Office, 28, Poultry, E.C.

ARCHD. T. RITCHIE, Agent.

Western London Office, 6a, James's-street, Westbourne-terrace, W.

CHARLES B. LEVER, Solicitor, Agent.

# NATIONAL ASSURANCE and INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION,

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Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 17 Vic. cap. 43.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Assurances may be effected from 50l. to 10,000l. on a Single Life.

Credit for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums. Medical Men remunerated for their Reports. Liberty to travel and foreign residence greatly extended. No charge for Stamp Duty on Policies.

# NON-PARTICIPATING ASSURANCES.

Assurances may be effected on the NON-PARTICIPATING PRINCIPLE, at very low rates of Premium, payable in a variety of ways, to suit the circumstances and convenience of different classes of Assurers.

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Immediate Annuities granted on very favourable terms. The Tables for Reversionary and Deferred Annuities are particularly deserving of attention, whether regarded as a means of providing for a particular individual, or as a resource against the casualties of age and the uncertainties of health and fortune. Extract from the Half-Credit Rates of Premium for an Assurance of 1000l. :—

WITHOUT PROFITS.

Age.	Half Premium first Seven Years.	Whole Premium after Seven Years.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25	1 0 10	2 1 8
30	1 2 6	2 5 0
35	1 5 2	2 10 4
40	1 9 5	2 18 10

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Prospectuses sent free on application.

1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6l. PER WEEK,

IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY

ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722l.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

# ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, are granted by the Directors of the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY, to parties of every age, on equitable terms. The following are illustrations of the Rates :—

Amount of Immediate Annuity granted for every 1000l. paid to the Company :—

Age	£ s. d.
30	5 18 8
40	6 12 8
50	7 11 5
60	10 7 0

The general advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per cent. of the profits being divided among the Policy-holders every five years.

The RATES OF PREMIUM, which have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

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Adolphus Baker, Esq. Henry Francis Home, Esq.  
R. S. Ashton, Esq. James Toleman, Esq.  
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CONSULTING ACTUARY—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.I.A.

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William Martin, Esq. | J. Wood, Esq. (Wood & Wright.)  
William Woodward, Esq.

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OFFICES—11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite the Exchange).

# BIRMINGHAM.

# LOCAL SECRETARY.

DAVID MALINS, jun., Esq., 34, Colmore-row.

Forms of Proposal, Rates of Premium, and any other particulars, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, and at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.



# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 608.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857.

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## Ecclesiastical Affairs.

### HURRAH FOR CHURCH-RATES!

It is all up with the anti-Church rate movement! Its promoters have hitherto had it all their own way, but a well aimed blow has sent them reeling in the dust. They have lost their case as well as their leader. Their facts are proved to be fictitious, and their figures to be false, and, just as success seemed likely to crown the work of years, the delusion they have fostered has vanished into air!

This, we have no doubt, has been the satisfactory conclusion to which some shallow people have come, on reading the report of the deputation to Lord Palmerston last week—the only demonstration worth the slightest notice of the "Lay Committee," which the lovers of Church-rates were alarmed into forming two years ago. We do not suppose that the deputation hoped to befooled Lord Palmerston, but conclude that they wished to do that service for somebody; else they would scarcely have stopped short of misrepresentations so gross, and deductions so mendacious. Perhaps they had befooled themselves; in which case we can afford to smile at their utterances, as being those of as simple a set of souls as ever wasted shoe-leather in Downing-street.

Let the purpose, so far as it can be learned, for which these noblemen and gentlemen waited on the Premier be noted as carefully as their statements. They did not go to his lordship with any idea of a compromise, or wish to make the best terms for the Church. They were not content with the prayer of the 28,938 clergymen, churchwardens, and other Churchmen, who in 1856 asked only that, if Church-rates were abolished, "a full equivalent" might be provided. They expressed no willingness to exempt Dissenters, if they might retain the power of self-taxation. They made no repetition of the offer to abolish the exaction so far as concerns the expenses of worship, limiting its application to the sustenance of the fabrics. These, we presume, have been discarded as the suggestions of weakness, and now the simple object of the Church-rate party, so far as its views are represented by this deputation, is to keep things just as they are, save that they avow a hope of an extension of the system, and hint that nothing but greater legislative stringency is requisite to make it work with smoothness and *edat*?

The grounds on which the application is made are worthy of the application itself. First of all, the Church cannot do without the money which she now wrings from the anti-Church and no-Church part of the population. She can't afford to be honest, even if she were disposed to be so. This Committee of Laymen quite scout the idea of finding a substitute for Church-rates in the voluntary contributions of Churchmen. They just admit the possibility that "in certain localities and under special circumstances, the religious services of the parish" might be so provided for, but the cases would be quite exceptional and the result would be subject to individual contingencies. They are thorough unbelievers in the capabilities of willingness. And yet among

these visitors to Cambridge House was one who only the other day, at the anniversary of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, preached the doctrine that the combination of voluntary with the "established" principle was the true theory of an establishment. Then, however, he sought for money which he could get only by an appeal to the principle of freewill; now he throws overboard that principle, for the sake of screwing "350,000*l.* per annum" out of the people by means of an odious tax. Lord Calthorpe, too, could on Saturday week play at Evangelical Alliance with Dr. Steane and Mr. Bunting at Lambeth Palace, and on the following Wednesday he is found at Cambridge House, begging our Sadducean Premier, as he loves the Church, not to abridge by one iota that Church's right to worry and despoil the dear dissenting brethren with whom he had just been fraternising! "Look," good reader, "on this picture and on that," and wonder—if familiarity with the spectacle has not dispelled the feeling—at the grotesque inconsistencies into which the best members of an Establishment will be betrayed.

There is this other noticeable feature in the representations made on this occasion. This time it is not a vision of decaying churches which is made to do duty as a *misericordiam* argument in defence of Church-rates. It was high time to abandon such a plea, when it appeared from Sir William Clay's return—as stated in the conclusive letter of Dr. Foster, inserted elsewhere—only 72,223*l.* was required to be raised by rates for Church repairs. Maudlin fears for the safety of the Ecclesiastical edifices have, in fact, come to be too ridiculous to influence matter-of-fact people; and now these "Laymen" have the meanness to put forward the parochial clergyman as the great object of their solicitude. It is *he* who is the one overburdened labourer in the spiritual vineyard. It is out of his pocket that the substitute must come, if Church-rates be abolished. "This heavy burden would be added to other burdens peculiar to him." Oh! my lords and gentlemen, how boldly do you proclaim your own shame, and that of your Episcopalian brethren, when you thus assure the Prime Minister that the poor clergy will be left in the lurch, to pay as well as to preach, if the Church's sacred right to levy black mail on the community be withdrawn! Lord Redesdale could menacingly declare that "the claims of the Church were such as could not be neglected by any Government," but on the consciences of individual Churchmen these claims, it appears, are felt to impose the slightest possible obligation.

We are not moved to much pity on behalf of the clergy of the Establishment, who are thus indecently thrust forward to save the purses of the laity; but we have some concern for those whose interests it is sought to damage. This deputation clearly want to get from us more than the 350,000*l.* which they—incorrectly—declare to be the present revenue derivable from Church-rates. There is not one word in their statement about the repair of the buildings, but a good deal about the "maintenance of public worship;" and Lord Blandford complacently tells us, that the multiplication of district churches will abate the anomalies of the present system, inasmuch as it will give all Churchmen an equal claim to participate in the receipts arising from a tax to which many of them object on the very dissenting ground that they get nothing for their money. A pleasant prospect for Churchmen, perhaps, but what about the Dissenters? They, it seems, are now to keep up not only the venerable parochial fabrics, but the churches which have sprung up during the last half century, and beaules and organ blowers, surplice washing and bread and wine, and half a score other costly items are to figure in the estimates of the half dozen new parishes into which the old parishes are to be divided!

And why, but because, forsooth, "the principal advantage of an Established Church is, that a provision is thereby made for the Christian worship of millions who have no means of providing

it for themselves?" This, therefore, is a resuscitation in a new and insidious form, of the worn-out cry of "Church extension." It is an attempt to obtain through parochial machinery what the most sanguine Churchmen would not think of asking for at the hands of Parliament. It is, we suppose, a feature in the new Low-Church programme—more evangelical bishops—more religious services for the poor—more copying of Dissenting modes of working—more pious fraternisation with Dissenters of every grade—and more money chinking in the pocket of the tax-gatherer, to carry on the pious work of revivalism in the Establishment!

It will be wise to take note in time of this changed aspect of the Church-rate question, and to prepare for what it seems to indicate. Quite apart from the effect, or no effect, of the representations of this deputation on the mind of Lord Palmerston, the prospect of a Ministerial Bill this session grows fainter every week. Everything in the shape of reform is to be tied over till next session, and then, it may be, that political reform will be made the occasion for further postponing that which is ecclesiastical. It is likely, too, that such statements as those on which we have been commenting will stimulate some of the indifferent, or now yielding clergy, and induce them to do their best to keep a hold on Church-rates for some few years longer. Very well, so be it, if that be the pleasure of Churchmen. We are prepared for either contingency—for abolition either in Parliament or in the parish. Only let it be understood that we are to have an equivalent for the prolongation of the nuisance—that we mean to win more in a guerilla war than in a pitched battle—that while we strike at Church-rates we shall hit harder than we have ever yet done at the Church-Establishment—that we shall organise more generally and more wisely, as well as spend money more freely, to destroy far higher game than halfpenny or penny rates. If the new cry of the enemy be "Hurrah for Church-rates!" ours must be "Down with the State-Church!"

## CHURCH-RATE RETURNS AND CHURCH-RATE FALLACIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The statement laid last week before Lord Palmerston, by the "Committee of Laymen," appears to be intended to show: 1. That the Church derives from Church-rates a certain revenue of "about 350,000*l.*" a year; 2. That this amount is indispensably requisite to the making provision in "things necessary" for Divine service; 3. That if rates are abolished the Church has no other resources from which to supply the deficiency; and 4. That Church-rates are in fact acquiesced in by "95 per cent." of the parishes. The Committee profess to base these results on the returns now before Parliament; of which it appears to me they have made but scant use. I refer, of course, to Lord Robert Cecil's and Sir W. Clay's returns of last February, and Sir G. Grey's of the present month; and, with your permission, I will endeavour to fill up the outline with which the committee have favoured us.

I. There is no evidence before the public of the aggregate amount of Church-rates collected *now*. The latest return is of 1854, when it appears from Sir G. Grey's paper to have been, not "about 350,000*l.*," but 35,000*l.* less—314,659*l.* It also appears strongly that even this amount cannot be relied on for the future, there having been a continuous diminution from 1832 downwards. In that year it stood at 446,495*l.* From 1832 to 1839 continued the agitation which resulted in the famous Braintree case. Under the influence of this agitation the amount fell more than 83,000*l.*—to 363,103*l.* During the fifteen years' pendency of the Braintree case, there was a comparative lull in vestry contests—no one knowing the powers of vestry majorities; but, notwithstanding, at the end of this period (1854) the amount had again fallen 48,000*l.* more—to 314,659*l.* Since 1854, under the sanction of the Braintree case, opposition to rates has been revived and systematised. The effect is notorious, but there is no evidence to show how much more the amount has fallen.

II. Whatever the amount be, if any portion of it is really required for, or is indeed expended in, "things



necessary for Divine service," that is not a result which appears upon the face of these returns. It ought to appear by Sir W. Clay's returns of 1853-4. That paper gives the amount received, distinguishing the sources, and the amount spent, distinguishing the modes of expenditure. The amount expended was 464,560*l*. Of this there went in repairs, building, and improvements, certainly not more, and indeed evidently much less, than 232,418*l*., the remainder being expended confessedly in contributing to the personal comfort and luxury of the assembled worshippers—gas, organs, beads, and so forth. Of this 232,418*l*. it appears that 170,195*l*. was defrayed without resorting to Church-rates at all; by means of the receipts from "other sources" i. e. church property, pew-rents, and voluntary subscriptions. There is, therefore, a balance of only 62,223*l*. to be provided. How much of this balance, I should like to know, was spent in building and improvements—items, I need not say, beyond the limits of a Church-rate. It is quite possible that all was. If so, every penny of that 314,659*l*. raised that year by Church-rates went to pay for the personal luxury of the Church worshippers.

III. It appears conclusively by Sir G. Grey's return that there has already been an increase in "other sources" of Church revenue to an amount nearly counterbalancing the loss in Church-rates during the last fifteen years of the returns. Omitting the county of Middlesex, in which I understand the deficiency to be special, there is an increase for the whole kingdom in the receipts from church property, pew rents, and subscriptions, during 1839-54, of 48,397*l*.—almost exactly squaring with the loss in Church-rates during the same period. It seems, indeed, idle to say that the Church has no subsidiary resources of revenue. In 1851 her sittings exceeded 5,000,000. It will err, I think, on the side of extravagance, to assume 2,000,000 of these to be free sittings. A rent of 2*s*. per annum on the remainder will raise the whole sum now extorted by Church-rates. An ordinary payment by a London Dissenter for his sitting is from 5*s*. to 7*s*. 6*d*. per quarter.

IV. and Lastly. It appears by Lord R. Cecil's return that replies were received from 9,672 parishes, 408 only of which are stated to have refused Church-rates, leaving, as it is said, 8,280, or 95 per cent. of the whole, as "parishes which grant the rate." A careful estimate from last year's Clergy List gives the whole number of parishes at 16,543, so that this vaunted 95 per cent. of the whole dwindles down at once to just one-half. As to the other half there is no evidence whatever, save that it will probably strike your readers that a loss of nearly 50,000*l*. in Church-rates can hardly be accounted for by the refusal of only 408 parishes. To justify such a supposition would require a parochial average of Church-rates amounting to 120*l*., a sum apparently about six times the actual amount.

It results, therefore, that the returns obtained by the Church-rate party, taken at their best, fail to prove the existence of Church-rates, after fifteen years of suspended agitation, in more than one-half of the parishes of England and Wales. The parishes in which the system is stated to be agreeable to the parishioners, are an item not recorded by the Committee of Laymen. But I venture to submit to these gentlemen, whether Lord Robert Cecil's return is really a document which ought to have been submitted to Lord Palmerston without explanation. It is not the return ordered by the House of Commons. That which the house ordered was a return of the names of those parishes situate in parliamentary boroughs, in which at any time during fifteen years Church-rates had been refused, and had since ceased to be collected. Cambridge, Exeter, and Liverpool, are samples how far this has been really sought for. These towns have among them sixty-eight parishes or districts. The return gives them one each. Nor is the query addressed to the rural authorities such as to guarantee, in the absence of special reply, that the real truth is obtained. The usual answer is "Not refused," or simply "No;" and as the question is framed, it is plain that this answer may be given with perfect truth in every case in which a Church-rate has once been granted in the parish during the whole fifteen years. The question asks "whether Church-rates have been refused during the fifteen years, and ceased to be collected?"

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES JAMES FOSTER.

2, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street, (E.C.)

June 23, 1857.

#### DEPUTATION TO LORD PALMERSTON ON CHURCH-RATES.

A deputation, consisting of members and friends of the Established Church, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Wednesday. The following representation was presented with reference to projected legislation on Church-rates:—"By a return laid before Parliament in February of this year, it is shown that the loss of revenue to the Church by the abolition of Church-rates may be estimated at about 350,000*l*. per annum. The returns recently laid before Parliament prove as many as 9,672 parishes to have sent in replies to the questions transmitted to them. The replies may be divided into the following classes:—Parishes in which the Church-rate has been granted, 8,280; parishes in which there is a provision by church estates and otherwise, 544; parishes which have given dubious replies, 440; parishes which have refused Church-rates, 408. It appears, therefore, that the parishes which grant the rate amount to more than 95 per cent. of the whole." The Marquis of Blandford explained that much of

the dissatisfaction which prevailed on the Church-rate question existed among Churchmen themselves, under anomalies arising out of the growth of churches, the population of those districts having remained chargeable with payments to the mother church, with imperfect means of distributing the advantages of the rate. Those anomalies were in course of correction under recent legislation, by which many of the district churches would become separate parishes. His lordship concluded by expressing the deep interest those present would have in receiving explanations from the Government on the subject. Sir John Pakington followed, guarding himself carefully in speaking only his own personal opinions, while he stated his conviction that declaratory legislation was desirable on this pressing question, and expressed especial concern that ample means should be provided for the repair of the parish churches, and some ready mode of ascertaining and collecting the requisite funds, and that under proper control. Lord John Manners followed, by expressing a wish to reserve himself from inviting legislation on that which the law already provided, and which only required submission to it under proper regulations. Lord Redesdale maintained that the claims of the Church were such as could not be neglected by any Government. Viscount Palmerston thanked the deputation for the information its members had conveyed, and observed that it could not be expected that, at the present moment, he should enter into an explanation on that which was at the time undergoing the consideration of her Majesty's Government. Some conversation occurred as to the period of the session at which a bill could be introduced; and a wish was expressed that if legislation were to take place it should be at a time when those who might be considered particularly to represent the interests of the Church would not be absent from Parliament. The deputation then withdrew.

CHURCH-RATES AT DORKING.—This town has just been the scene of another Church-rate contest. A vestry meeting for passing the churchwardens' accounts and levying a rate was held on the 22nd inst. The meeting was attended by most of the landed gentry of the neighbourhood, the Rev. W. H. Joyce, the vicar, presiding. The accounts were allowed to pass with but little objection. Mr. Churchwarden Latter was about to submit the estimate for the current year when Mr. C. Rose moved "That the consideration of a new Church-rate be postponed till the funds available and in the hands of the churchwardens have been disbursed; that the churchwardens be requested to prepare an estimate based on such funds, and that this vestry do adjourn till the 30th inst. to receive the said estimate." This proposition was seconded by R. Higgins, Esq. The chairman refused to put it to the meeting, and Mr. Rose handed in a written protest against the refusal. On the estimate being submitted, Mr. Rose objected to the amount for visitation fees. A rate of threepence in the pound was then moved, and seconded by Messrs. Ede and Bartlett, ex-churchwardens, whereupon Mr. Rose moved as an amendment "That this Vestry refuses to make a Church-rate, requests the Churchwardens to apply to the parishioners for subscriptions to meet the expenses of the year, and adjourns till the 28th day of July next to enable them to do so." Mr. Higgins rose to second the amendment, but was interrupted by the vicar's saying that he could not put it from the chair. Mr. Rose again protested, in the form advised by the Liberation Society. The meeting was addressed in opposition to the rate by Mr. C. Rose, Higgins, Dale, and Marsh—the latter of whom read a statement of the last seizure made on a goods and chattels for Church-rates—and in favour of the impost by H. T. Hope, Esq., formerly P. for Gloucester. On the motion for the rate being put to the meeting, a decided majority voted for it. The chairman declared that the eyes of the rate were closed, and Mr. Rose demanded a poll against the rate. Our postscript will give the result.

DR. CHEEVER AND HIS CONGREGATION ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—We find the following in the *New York Examiner*:—"The sermons of Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D.D., on the Dred Scott decision, have brought the sentiments of his church, and their actual relations to their pastor, to a decisive test. On Sunday last, Dr. Cheever read from the pulpit a letter to himself from sixteen members of his church, including three deacons, requesting his resignation of the pastorate, that 'a dissolution which seems inevitable may lose its sting.' He then called a business meeting for Wednesday evening, which was densely crowded, and proved a scene of great excitement. Indignation at the movement of the sixteen, and sympathy with the pastor, were the ruling elements in the discussion, at the close of which (amendments proposing a council, further explanations and negotiations, having been voted down) a warm resolution of confidence and attachment, and determination to sustain their pastor, was adopted without a dissenting voice. Dr. Cheever gave the benediction in tears, and with a voice choked with emotion."

DEATH OF THE REV. G. C. GORHAM.—We hear at the last moment that this stout hearted champion of Protestant teaching is gathered to his rest. An honest man, long suffering and sorely tried, but steadfast, true, and faithful to the end.—*Western Times*.

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN LONDON.—Cardinal Wiseman, in a pastoral just issued to the several Roman Catholic congregations in London, announces that within the last twelve months no less than seven religious edifices have been opened in his diocese, and others are now in course of building. Amongst

other institutions founded has been a hospital, presided over by the Sisters of Charity who served in the East during the late war. The Roman Catholics have lately bought a piece of ground at the end of Charles-street, Drury-lane, which for some years past has been vacant, on which it is intended to erect a building for schools, which will be called "The Schools of Compassion." The cost of their erection, it is stated, will be upwards of 10,000*l*.

SUNDAY MUSIC IN THE PARK.—On Sunday evening the people's subscription bands again played on the raised orchestra, in the Regent's Park. The number of persons who entered the park was 92,536. In Victoria-park, Bethnal-green, a subscription band also played, and between 50,000 and 60,000 persons were present.

MARRIAGES IN REGISTRARS' OFFICES.—On Monday was published a return "of all marriages which have taken place under the provisions of the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 85, s. 21, since the passing of the said act up to the 31st December, 1855."—The numbers specified during the last six years included in the return are as follows:—For the year ending 31st Dec., 1850, 6,207; 1851, 6,813; 1852, 7,100; 1853, 7,598; 1854, 7,593; 1855, 7,441.

PROTESTANTISM IN BAVARIA.—The *Nord of Brussels* states that a Protestant movement is making considerable progress in Bavaria. An address to the King of Bavaria has been signed at Augsburg by about 17,000 Protestants, praying that a sufficient number of lay members elected by the communes may be summoned to the General Evangelical Synod which is to assemble this year, in order to come to a legal settlement of the constitution of the Protestant Church in Bavaria, and to put an end to the dissensions which have lately disturbed the tranquillity of that church. Similar petitions have been signed in other localities.

#### Religious Intelligence.

THE EXETER HALL SERVICES.—The series of special services in Exeter Hall for the benefit of the working classes continue to attract more interest and attention than ever. On Sunday night, the preacher was the Rev. J. C. Ryle, a clergyman whose sermons and tracts have been circulated in tens of thousands. At six o'clock a great crowd blocked up the main entrance, and stretched more than half-way over the Strand, and there was a second crowd on the other side, separated from the first by the police authorities in order that the Sunday traffic might pass between. Looking at these two multitudes, it was easy to see that a vast portion of them really belonged to the artisan and labouring class—another, and no inconsiderable portion, comprised the fashionable and the well-dressed. Of course the hall was soon filled, after which further ingress was stopped by the officers in attendance—iron gates were closed—and a placard announced that the people outside must retire. Speaking of the scene, the *Morning Star* reporter says:—

Presently, the revivalist preacher entered in clerical attire, and stood before a desk in the company of several distinguished visitors and supporters. He is a gentleman with a broad, open, and provincial voice, all the more attractive because nearly entirely free from the ecclesiastical and professional intonation which is too frequently to be heard in the churches; and he proceeded to give out hymns, and to read passages from a new edition of the litany, printed for the occasion, and copies of which lay upon every seat. The singing of the first hymn proved, in our opinion, that the vast multitude was almost entirely made up of the religious classes, and especially of those who go to chapel rather than church. This we judged by the loud and hearty nature of the singing, and our opinion was confirmed when the responses to the litany were given, for these were by no means general or harmonious. The manner in which the united assembly accompanied the organ in the old Hundredth tune was so remarkable as almost to make it a perfect musical effort as far as treble and bass can of themselves produce such an effect, and one might have been disposed to believe that the choristers of Mr. Costa formed a large part of the company. At the end of the service, the singing of another hymn was so exact in a congregational sense, that the assistance of the organ was not needed to keep up the tune or preserve the time of the worshippers.

Mr. Ryle made choice of that celebrated text of the New Testament from which every young Presbyterian preacher is expected to essay his maiden sermon—that about the value of the human soul, and the madness of exchanging it for any earthly consideration. He preached a very common-place sermon indeed, with nothing in it very different from what they might have heard elsewhere from any pulpit where the same opinions are taught.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the National Education Society was held on Thursday. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided. In the course of his speech he remarked with satisfaction, that the subject of education had at length arrested the attention of the ablest and most exalted in the land, and that a conference on the subject would be held next week. Approval was expressed by succeeding speakers of the withdrawal of the Queen's letter, because it had shown that the voluntary principle was much more valuable, and one much more to be relied upon than the principle of compulsion which was in a degree involved in the Queen's letters.

WOOLWICH.—On Wednesday last the 17th inst., David W. Wire, Esq., alderman, laid the foundation stone of a new chapel to be called "Parson's Hill Chapel," on Parson's Hill, Woolwich. The alderman made a very effective speech, in which he enunciated some of the reasons which led the promoters of this enterprise to dissent from the Established Church of this country. The building (now in course of erection) adjoins the churchyard, and will, if completed according to the present design, be a



neat and commodious structure. The church and congregation for whose use this chapel is being built are the offspring of a succession from the Baptist Church Meeting, in Queen-street Chapel. The church is formed on free communion principles, and its minister is the Rev. H. Craswell, B.A., formerly of Leominster. The cost of the building will be 1,600*l.*, the price of the freehold ground 300*l.*, heating, lighting, and other extras probably 200*l.*, total outlay 2,100*l.* Of this sum 864*l.* has already been subscribed and promised, about 800*l.* of which is from the church and congregation itself. The building when erected will be another proof that Christianity is self-supporting.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.**—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Mansion-house on Thursday; the Lord Mayor presiding. The Bishops of Chichester and Oxford, Mr. Hankey, Sir Page Wood, and Dr. Hook, addressed the meeting; and resolutions calling for increased efforts to sustain missionary operations, and for an immediate increase of missionary labourers, were adopted by acclamation.

**THE ESSEX BAPTIST ASSOCIATION** held its annual meeting last week, at Romford. The ministers and delegates assembled on Monday, and separated on Tuesday night. The meetings were all held in Salem Chapel. On the first day, the letters from the churches of the association were read; and from these it appears that the year has been one of more than usual spiritual prosperity with most of the fellowships. These documents having been submitted, an able and eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. W. C. Ellis, of Sampford. In the evening, a public service was again held, when two addresses were delivered, on "The Claims of the Sanctuary," by the Rev. J. Butcher, of Thorpe; and "The Claims of the Age," by the Rev. A. Anderson, of Bures. On Tuesday morning, at half-past six, a prayer-meeting commenced the day, when, after a devotional address by the Rev. W. Wiley, of Burnham, the circular letter on education was read by the Rev. S. Pearce, the pastor of Salem Chapel. This closed the business of the Association proper, but, on the same day, the tenth anniversary of the chapel in which the meetings were held was celebrated, and the ministers and brethren remained. Two sermons were preached—that in the morning, by Mr. Bailhache, a Stepney student, in the room of the Rev. W. Landels, who could not be present on account of illness; and that in the evening, by the Rev. W. Bowes, of Blandford-street, London, the Rev. Mr. Gilson, of Saffron Walden, conducting the devotions. In the interval of the services, a cold collation was provided in the school-room; after which friendly speeches were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Brawn, Denham, from Serampore, A. Anderson, Morrison (Independent), and Law. At half-past three o'clock, the company adjourned to the British School Room, where an interesting lecture to children and parents, upon the general subject of education, was delivered by the Rev. John Ross, of the Congregational Board.

**SPURGEON JUNIOR.**—The Rev. J. A. Spurgeon, younger brother of the famed Spurgeon, appeared in Boston on Sunday last. He preached two sermons in the Corn Exchange Hall, on behalf of the Zion Chapel, West-street. At the morning service the immense hall was crowded to excess, and on the preacher making his appearance, a sensation of surprise at his youthful appearance seemed to pervade the audience: his age is said to be seventeen years. He took the text of his sermon from the first epistle of St. John, chap. 3rd, verses 1st and 2nd. His distinct utterance, fluency of speech, and earnestness of his soul, together with the graceful ease and dignity of all his movements, are qualifications calculated to excite an extraordinary amount of interest in favour of a preacher of his early years. The younger Spurgeon's style of speaking possesses nothing in common with that of his brother, but in command of language and the choice of words he is, though but still a student, at the very least equal to his brother.—*Lincolnshire Times*.

**WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.**—The anniversary services in connection with the annual gathering of this body of Christians have recently been held in Liverpool. On Monday morning, the association of all the churches in the district was held in the Amphitheatre, which was filled to overflowing. The Rev. H. Rees, moderator, occupied the chair. The report comprising the operations of the various churches, was read by the secretary, Mr. Samuel Jones. From it we gather the following particulars: Public collections, from March 31, 1856, to April 1, 1857—Towards the Bible Society, 395*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; the Home Missionary Society, 220*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; the Foreign ditto, 240*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, &c. &c.; making the total amount of public collections, 1,899*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Church collections for the same period, towards the support of the ministry, &c., 1,185*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Grand total of church and public collections, 3,085*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* The number of church communicants was stated to be 2,205; average attendants in Sabbath-schools, 2,432; besides this number, two of the chapel schools had not sent in their numbers, which may be supposed to contain between 380 and 400 scholars.

**PRIMITIVE METHODIST CONFERENCE.**—The thirty-eighth conference of the Primitive Methodist Connexion commenced its sittings in St. Peter-street chapel, Cambridge, at nine o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, June 3, 1857. The home districts and the missions in Australasia were represented by delegates from the said districts; and the Canadian Conference by Messrs. W. Antliff, G. Charlton, and J. Frisken. The religious services, both within doors and without, were generally well attended. The proceedings of the conference delegates generally seemed highly satisfactory to the Cambridge friends,

as was their kindness to the assembled delegates. The following are the connexional statistics this year: Number of stations, 336; members, 110,683; travelling preachers, 598, decrease, 2; local preachers, 10,205, increase 109; class leaders, 6,919, increase, 34; connexional chapels, 2,010, increase, 55; rented rooms, &c., 3,171, increase, 103; Sabbath schools, 1,692, increase, 41; Sabbath scholars, 139,486, increase, 5,619; Sabbath teachers, 25,403, increase, 1,006; deaths for the year, 1,475, decrease, 110; emigrations, 350, increase, 42. Net increase of members (exclusive of the United States of America), 2,124.

**WESLEYAN METHODISM.**—The *Watchman* gives a tabular statement of the returns of church members in Great Britain, as reported from the May district meetings. The net increase in the Connexion appears to be 6,314. "There are in reality," says our contemporary, "but four districts in which there is a decrease, and that of but the small number of 297, whereas in all the others there is an encouraging increase of 6,932, giving a net increase on the year of 6,314, with 17,415 admitted on trial in March last for membership." The returns from Wales are not yet published.

**METHODIST NEW CONNEXION CONFERENCE.**—The sixtieth annual conference of this first of the seceding bodies of Methodists has been held this year at Nottingham, where Mr. Kilham, the founder of the connexion, first met with John Wesley, in 1781—where (says the *Nottingham Review*), on his expulsion in 1797, for endeavouring to liberalise the Wesleyan body, he was most cordially received—and where he died in 1798, at the early age of thirty-six. The religious services commenced on the 30th ult., by sermons in the chapels in the town and neighbourhood. Business was entered into on the 1st inst., when, in conformity with the deed-poll, Mr. J. F. Sutton, of the *Nottingham Review*, was elected one of the "legal twenty-four," in place of his father, the late proprietor of that paper; Mr. Love, of Wellington Hall, filling up the other death vacancy. The Rev. L. Stoney was elected president for the year; Mr. J. Robinson, solicitor, of Liverpool, general secretary; and the Rev. W. Mills corresponding secretary. On the 3rd instant, the report of the book-room was read. The profits during the year amounted to 577*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, which sum will be divided under direction of Conference, among the different connexional funds. Several other reports were received, and committees appointed. On the 4th, three young ministers, the Revs. J. Medlicraft, J. M. Chicken, and J. Bates, were set apart for ministerial duties in the usual manner. The Rev. S. Hulme delivered the charge; and the attendance of spectators was numerous. It was shown, during the day, that very great efforts for the liquidation of chapel debts had been made during the year. On the 5th instant, six young ministers were received on probation. During the afternoon the state of the Connexion was gone through. The funds were found to be in a gratifying condition, and there was a reported increase in the number of members of 1,047, with 2,004 on trial. These announcements were received with satisfaction and joy by the Conference. Just before the close of the sitting the first reading of stations took place. In the evening, a tea party was held in the Mechanics' Hall. The room was well filled with friends, including visitors from almost every part of the Connexion. After tea an adjournment took place to the chapel, where a meeting was held, under the presidency of J. Ridgway, Esq., of Cauldon House, Staffordshire. On Saturday the missionary report was read by the venerable secretary, the Rev. T. Allin. Various other reports of committees, deputations, &c., were received, and some of them adopted. On Sunday, the religious services were well attended, both in Nottingham and the surrounding villages. The Rev. W. Mills preached in Parliament-street in the morning, and the Rev. W. Cooke, of London, in the evening. The "lovefeast" in the afternoon was also numerously attended. On Monday, the grants to the missions were determined and voted, and various connexional business was transacted. On Tuesday, a resolution was passed, appointing the next conference to be held at Hull. The Rev. T. Allin was appointed to preach the next annual missionary sermon. On Wednesday, the third and final readings of the stations of the ministers took place. The annual committee and various connexional officers were appointed. A vote of thanks was passed, with acclamation, to the Nottingham friends (of all denominations) for their liberality (which was said to be "of the most princely character") in providing accommodation for the members of Conference, and to the president and secretaries, for their services.

**THE ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.**—The committee of this charity announce in their ninety-ninth annual report the proposed celebration of its centenary. The committee have recommended, and the governors of the charity have agreed, that the most suitable mode of commemorating the centenary will be so to enlarge the present building, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, as to provide accommodation for 400 orphan children instead of 240, for which it was originally intended. To do this, and to provide for their maintenance, clothing, and education, a sum of at least 25,000*l.* will be required. During the last ten years, 510 children have been admitted to the benefits of the charity, but the candidates are at least four times as many as those that succeed. Already several donations, varying from one guinea to one hundred guineas, have been received, and a considerable amount is promised, the details of which will shortly be published.

The 18th of January is named as the wedding-day of the Princess Royal.

## Correspondence.

### TRACT DISTRIBUTION ON THE CONTINENT.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The time is now coming on for autumn tours; and I am purposing to visit Switzerland, going through France, and returning by way of the Rhine. Among the hundreds who go from Christian England for a similar tour, many no doubt would be glad to know if they can do good by distributing tracts while they are seeking their own pleasure.

Can any of your readers inform us if there is any difficulty in carrying and distributing tracts; and if in the countries passed through in such a tour the tracts are liable to be seized and the travellers fined, as I could not undertake it in this case, not being linguist enough to enter into explanations or disputes with the authorities? I presume that French tracts would be most suitable to take, and that they may be obtained from the Religious Tract Society.

Any information you can furnish on this subject may be the means of aiding myself and others to do good.

Yours truly,  
TOURIST.

### IMMORALITY AND CRIME IN LIVERPOOL.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In your "Miscellaneous News" of June 10th, you have a paragraph headed "Increase of Immorality and Crime in Liverpool," an assumption based on a recent increase of our police force, and a partial and unfair statement of local statistics. Formerly our police were only as one to 477 of our population, while in London it was 1 to 455; here, therefore, is to be found one occasion for increase, and others might be added. Drunkenness prevails fearfully, and well it may, while Liverpool is pre-eminent for the number of its ale-houses and gin-shops. No amount of punishments or policemen will prevent the vices which are occasioned by the increase and competition of drink-sellers. Yet you do us injustice to say that "the apprehended drunkards in London are only 599 per annum more than in Liverpool." From a table before me, I find you have only taken one class of the drunken cases, viz., the "drunk and disorderly," while the totals are as follows:—

LONDON.		LIVERPOOL.	
Population,	2,646,278	Population,	423,061
Drunkennes.		Drunkennes.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
11,923	14,185	7,146	5,822
26,108		12,968	

Being 13,140 more in London than in Liverpool. This is more than twenty times better than you represent us, while you have also fewer public-houses, and all the advantages of an aristocratic population in your favour beside.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

S. B. JACKSON.

Liverpool, June 18, 1857.

## Parliamentary Proceedings.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

County Financial Boards, in favour of, 11.  
Divorce Bill, against, 8.  
Friendly Societies Act, for amendment, 2.  
Industrial Schools Bill, in favour, 36.  
— against, 1.  
Licensing System, for abolition, 1.  
Ministers' Money, for abolition, 1.  
Oaths Bill, against, 13.  
— in favour, 1.  
Paper Duty, for repeal, 7.  
Poor Law (Medical Officers), for redress, 33.  
Probates Bill, for alteration, 61.  
Scientific Societies, &c., Bill, for, 3.  
— against, 2.  
Superannuation Act, for amendment, 11.  
Elective Franchise (Scotland), for equalising with England, 5.  
Newspapers, for alteration of law, 3.  
Savings Banks Bill, for referring to Select Committee, 4.  
Tenant Right (Ireland), in favour, 6.  
Weights and Measures, for uniform system, 1.  
Church-rates, against abolition without equivalent, 3.  
Elective Franchise, for extension, 2.  
Fire Insurance, for reduction of duty, 1.  
Medical Profession Bill, No. 1., in favour, 32.  
Oaths, for alteration of Catholic, 8.  
Public-house (Scotland) Act, against repeal, 1.  
— for repeal, 6.  
Sale of Beer Bill, in favour, 1.  
Vaccination Bill, in favour, 1.  
Ballot, for adoption, 2.  
Bible, for revision, 1.  
Compulsory Vaccination Act, for repeal, 1.  
Opium Trade, for suppressing, 2.  
Scientific Societies Bill, in favour, 30.

#### BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Lunatics (Scotland) Bill.  
Weights and Measures Bill.  
Sites for Workhouses Bill.  
Court of Session (Scotland) Bill.  
Public Charities Bill.  
Crown, &c., Suite (Scotland) Bill.  
Bankruptcy and Real Securities (Scotland) Bill.  
Bill Chamber (Scotland) Bill.

#### BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Ecclesiastical Corporations Bill.  
Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bill.  
Insurance on Lives (Abatement of Income-tax) Continuance Bill.  
Charitable Uses Bill.  
Reformatory Schools Bill.  
Sites for Workhouses Bill.

#### BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

Grand Juries (Ireland) Act (1896) Amendment Bill.  
Turnpike Trusts, &c., Bill.

#### BILLS CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Registration of Long Leases (Scotland) Bill.  
Industrial Schools Bill.  
Turnpike Trusts Arrangements Bill.  
Married Women's Reversionary Interest Bill.

## DEBATES.

### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS BILL.

The House of Commons, on Wednesday, was mainly occupied with Mr. Adderley's Industrial Schools Bill in committee. In the discussion the clauses from 1 to 10 were subjected to searching



criticism. The principal critics were Mr. Henley and Mr. Bowyer. Mr. HENLEY pointed out, that by using the words "vagrancy or begging" in clause 5, implying that there is a difference between the two, a new offence was created, begging itself being a species of vagrancy. Another point was, whether the magistrates should have the power of remanding vagrant children to prison. Mr. ADDERLEY expressed his willingness to omit the words "or begging," and to insert words on the report to prevent children from being remanded to prison. Mr. BOWYER regarded the measure as highly penal with regard to children. As the committee could come to no agreement, Mr. ADDERLEY consented to strike out the clause and bring up a new one on the report. In like manner, clause 6 was struck out, because it gave magistrates power to send children to reformatory schools, and because it depended on clause 5. On clause 7, Mr. HENLEY suggested that the proviso empowering a magistrate to bind over a parent on his own recognizances to the extent of 1*l.* as a security for the good behaviour of his child for a year, should be struck out. Mr. ADDERLEY concurred; saying that he should like to consult his friends on the point. Mr. DEASY moved the insertion of words limiting the term for which magistrates might order a child to be sent to an industrial school to any period not exceeding two years. On this point Mr. ADDERLEY pressed for a division, in order to take the sense of the house. The amendment was negatived by 197 to 63. A proviso was added on the motion of Mr. GREGORY, to the effect that a child should be sent to an industrial school conducted on the principles of the religious persuasion to which his parents belonged, if there should be a school in the county where the child was apprehended or in an adjoining county. Mr. HENLEY moved a proviso, that the child should be sent to the industrial school within the county where he was apprehended or an adjoining county. Negatived by 200 to 55. Clause 8 was postponed. Clause 9 was agreed to, after a motion to report progress had been negatived by 192 to 16. The near approach of six o'clock stopped further progress in the midst of clause 10.

#### MINISTERS' MONEY.

The House of Lords was occupied on Thursday evening in debating the propriety of reading a second time the bill for the abolition of Ministers' Money in Ireland. Earl GRANVILLE, in moving the second reading, described at some length the origin and incidence of the tax; the reasons for its abolition; and the mode in which it is proposed to satisfy the ministers whose stipends have hitherto been derived from the impost, by making them a charge on the fund in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The tax was imposed on houses in eight towns in Ireland in the reign of Charles the Second. In 1854 an act was passed directing the corporations of those towns to collect the tax. The Corporation of Dublin alone performed this office; in the other towns the corporations refused. An action was brought against the Corporation of Cork, and judgment given against them in the Irish Court; whereupon they determined to appeal to the House of Lords. That appeal could not be settled within two years, so that there would then remain four years of arrears to be collected. Under these circumstances, the Government had no alternative but to propose the transfer of the charge to the Ecclesiastical Fund. By adopting that proposal, the house would remove the sole remaining ground of irritation against the Established Church in Ireland. In the course of his speech, Lord Granville appealed to Lord Derby, to say whether in 1833 Lord Grey's Government intended to omit Ministers' Money from the scope of the Church Temporalities Act; and he read a clause which seemed to imply the abolition of the tax. By that act, church-cess, yielding 70,000*l.*, was abolished; and every argument in favour of that course was infinitely stronger in favour of the abolition of Ministers' Money. He also asked what measure Lord Derby himself intended to propose when he was Minister in 1852; and whether he was prepared to suggest any course on this occasion?

The Earl of DERBY, moving that the bill be read a second time that day six months, explained at great length the policy pursued by Lord Grey in 1833, with respect to tithes, church-cess, and other matters. He thus defined the difference between church-cess, then utterly abolished, and Ministers' Money—

Church-cess was a voluntary assessment, uncertain in amount, dependent on the will of the vestry whether they would choose to levy it or not, and to what amount they would choose to levy it, and levied exclusively by Protestants, while it fell mainly on Roman Catholics, and consequently excited great ill-will and ill-feeling. But Ministers' Money was a tax 200 years old, of a definite amount, fixed upon certain property, and just as much attached to the individual house as any chief rent payable by any one of your lordships. Supposing I bought a house liable to the payment of 50*l.* a year for the support of a Jewish synagogue: I should like to know what would be said of me if from conscientious motives I refused to pay money for such a purpose. A wise man would call me a fool, and an honest man would call me a rogue; and the law would say that, being liable, I must put my conscientious scruples in my pocket, and take my money out of my pocket and pay the amount.

He argued, that the act of 1854 removed all the valid objections to the tax. That act confirmed by Parliamentary sanction the right of the clergy and the liability of the ratepayers. But they were now asked on grounds of expediency of the lowest description—"a tame and passive submission to the successful opposition of those whose duty it was to levy the tax—to take away that property which in 1854 they themselves declared to be inviolable." The bill is a confession of the inability of the Government to maintain the law. They proposed to

abolish the tax because it was not paid by Cork, while it was paid by Dublin. He insisted that the Government had power to enforce the collection; and he felt bound to resist an alteration of the law for which there is no ground either on principle or expediency. The noble lord concluded as follows:—

I oppose this bill upon the ground of principle, inasmuch as it takes away from the Church property which belongs to that institution by a sacred right. I have proved to your lordships, upon the evidence of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, that the funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so far from being able at the present moment to bear an additional charge, are wholly inadequate to the charges imposed upon them by Parliament; and I have presented to your lordships this consideration—that nothing can be more dangerous than that a Government should yield to the mere clamour of one or two corporations, in a case where there is no proved necessity for an alteration of the law, when the Government have already obtained judgment for the Crown in the Court of Exchequer, and where, therefore, the law cannot be doubtful. Upon all these grounds of principle and expediency I feel it my bounden duty to give my voice against this bill, and to move that it be read a second time this day six months. Allow me, my lords, to add that the position of the individual clergymen will be precisely the same whether this bill be passed or not. They will receive their incomes, but they will receive them from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners at the expense of other great objects, which were the primary objects of the act of 1834, and which must be abandoned if you consent to deprive the commissioners of the funds which it is proposed to take from them by this bill. (Cheers.)

The Earl of HARROWBY defended the proposed measure. This country had rejoiced at the peaceful state of Ireland. Would it be wise, then, if their lordships threw out the bill, to go on as at present, compelling reluctant corporations to pay this impost against their will, and so to excite that feeling of religious animosity which unfortunately had so often disturbed the peace of that country?

The Bishop of KILMORE condemned the bill as calculated to inflict a great blow upon the interests of the Established Church of Ireland.

After a few remarks from the Earl of Cork in support of the bill, and from Viscount Dungannon, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Earl of Donoughmore, who protested against it as both unnecessary and unjustifiable,

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE contended in favour of the provisions of the proposed enactment. More would be done for ministers by relying upon private contribution than by anything which could be levied in the form of Ministers' Money. He was convinced that the resources of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners would be found sufficient to bear with ease the payment of the sum now raised under an act which was odious to so large a class of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said that viewing the subject as a whole, he could not refrain from expressing his belief it was desirable that Ministers' Money should be done away with once and for all. He could not, however, say that he quite agreed with the proposal to levy the amount raised from the tax out of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, so far from having a surplus, were, in fact, almost bankrupt. There was an extensive establishment to administer the Irish Church temporalities, by which great extravagancies were committed, and the Government might effect a sufficient saving to replenish the amount of this tax by transferring the management of the temporalities to the Irish Board of Works. In the hope that this proposition would receive the attention of her Majesty's Government, he would vote for the second reading of the bill.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE was inclined to give his hearty support to the principle of the bill, and he should vote for its second reading. At the same time he could not refrain from remarking that while the law existed as it now did, it was the duty of the Lord Lieutenant to enforce it; and, without at all bringing forward any accusation, he trusted that her Majesty's Government would feel that some explanation was due upon that point. Many of their lordships might object to withdrawing any portion of their funds from the control of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, but as a friend to the Established Church in Ireland, as one wishing to see her spiritual influence increase, and because he saw that the abolition of the Ministers' Money was likely to strengthen the Church greatly in the affections of the people, he would vote for the second reading.

Earl GRANVILLE replied, and said that in regard to the suggestion made by the Earl of Ellenborough, though he did not presume to pledge Government on the subject, yet it was a suggestion well worthy of attention, and which, if feasible, might be productive of a great saving and a great good.

A brief conversational discussion then ensued, in which Lords Granville, Derby, and Campbell took part, after which their lordships divided, when there appeared—for the second reading—

Contents—Present	65
Proxies	36
	—101
Non-contents—Present	71
Proxies	25
	— 96

Majority in favour of the second reading 5  
Their lordships then adjourned.

On Monday, their Lordships went into committee upon the Ministers' Money Bill in spite of the opposition of Lord Clancarty, Lord DERBY contenting himself with a protest against the measure, and throwing the whole responsibility of it upon the Government.

He could not go altogether with the argument of his

noble friend, for it would go to show that the system of voting by proxy was objectionable; or that proxies might be given on one side, but not on the other. (Laughter.) He did not think that the peers, whose proxies were used in favour of the measure, would be at all effected, if they were present, by the arguments against the bill. He had looked over the list, and he must say that a set of peers less likely to be convinced could not be found. (Laughter.)

Lord WICKLOW moved that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland should be heard by counsel at the bar, but this motion also was negatived without a division, and, in spite of several protests and much expressed disapprobation, the bill went through committee, and their Lordships then adjourned.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, on the Report of the Committee of Supply, General PEEL called attention to portions of the evidence taken before the Sebastopol Committee and the Chelsea Commission, showing the necessity of defining the responsibility and duties of the various departments. The great fault of our military system, he observed, was the making one department responsible for another, and he instanced the Quartermaster-General's Department; so that there was a want of security for the co-operation of the whole. His object was to urge that there should be a proper organisation of the various War Departments, and a clear definition of the duties and responsibilities of each.

Mr. ELLICE having been appealed to, said he concurred with General Peel. He had understood that Lord Panmure had organised the departments; but a more detailed statement of that organisation should be laid before the house. Mr. Ellice closed with some remarks against the establishment at Aldershot. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON supported the appeal for a written statement of the duties of the war departments. General CODRINGTON thought that the Commander-in-chief should be entirely responsible for the discipline and punishment of the army, and for the rewards bestowed on officers; and that the Secretary of State should confine himself to finance. Mr. HENLEY supported General Peel's view. There is no one more competent to drawing up a code of regulations than Lord Panmure, if he would devote himself to it.

Lord PALMERSTON said the subject was one of great interest and of considerable importance. When the war began the house would recollect that our military departments were not in a satisfactory state; but the arrangements had been altered; there were now only two departments, so that there had been a great simplification, tending to expedition as well as efficiency. As to the expediency of establishing a distinct line of separation between the duties of the Secretary for War and those of the Commander-in-Chief, although a line might be drawn upon paper, yet in execution one department must avail itself of the services of the other. Under our parliamentary system, moreover, for every act there must be an adviser responsible to that house, and this showed that it was impossible to build up a wall of brass between the Secretary for War and the Commander-in-Chief, separating entirely the functions of the two. He was glad to say that nothing could be more complete than the harmony and confidence of their communications, and Lord Panmure was engaged, in concert with the Commander-in-Chief, in working out arrangements for the distribution of business between the two departments.

A discussion of a somewhat desultory character ensued; in which Mr. Stafford, Mr. Baillie, Mr. Lindsay, Captain Vivian, Colonel Gilpin, and other members took part.

#### THE NATIONAL SURVEY.

Sir D. NORREYS, on the vote including the national survey, mooted the question as to the scale of the survey of Scotland, discussing at considerable length the merits of the several scales. He urged the discontinuance of the 25-inch scale and the adoption of that of six inches to the mile, and moved to reduce the vote by striking out 36,000*l.* for the Scotch survey. The great ground of his objection was the expense. The Scotch survey would cost 2,000,000*l.*, and the English survey, on the same scale, 4,000,000*l.*

Lord DUNCAN defended the larger scale, explaining the reasons why it was preferred for the cultivated districts of Scotland. He complained of the great inconvenience and expense caused by the changes of scale in these surveys, not less than 50,000*l.* having, he said, been actually thrown away thereby. He was supported by Lord Elcho and the Lord Advocate, the latter of whom said that large surveys were no novelties, and insisted that they were productive of most useful results, which could not be obtained from a six-inch scale survey.

The motion was supported by Sir W. Jolliffe, the Earl of Gifford, Mr. Henley, Mr. Locke, and Mr. E. Ellice, who urged that the large survey might be advantageous to the landlords of Scotland, but was of no use to the public at large.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that the extraordinary diversity of opinions upon this subject rendered it impossible for any Government to know what to do except to stop the survey and to have no map for Scotland at all. He complained of the exaggerations introduced into this debate. If we were to have a survey for a country, he said, it should be sufficient for all purposes, and a less scale than twenty-five inches to the mile would not be sufficient. He hoped the house would not agree to the motion.

Upon a division Sir D. Norreys' amendment was carried by 172 to 162, the Government being thus left in a minority of ten.

Mr. BLACKBURN then moved to strike out the amount included in the vote for the English survey, namely, 24,430*l.*; but this amendment was negative upon a division by 290 to 22.



After some further discussion Lord Palmerston said, her Majesty's Government considered that the first vote expressed the opinion of the house that no further survey should be made on a 25-inch scale.

The resolution, as amended, was then agreed to, as were the other resolutions in the report.

#### RESIGNATION OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, Lord REDSDALE called attention to the circumstances attending the resignation of the Bishop of Norwich. His object was to obtain from the Lord Chancellor a statement of the law with regard to the resignation of bishops, and an assurance that the Government intended to regulate the retirement of bishops, and make provision for those who retire, by some law. It had given him the greatest satisfaction, that although the late Bishop of Norwich retired in a somewhat summary manner, there had been no arrangement, and apparently no intention of making an arrangement, for a retiring allowance in his case. If any such arrangement were made by a retrospective enactment, it would take away the sole virtue of the resignation.

The LORD CHANCELLOR cited a number of precedents to show that a bishop could resign. In the case of a bishop the Metropolitan, in the case of the Metropolitan the Crown, must accept the resignation before it can take effect. The late Bishop of Norwich had resigned without the slightest stipulation, or the least hope that anything would be done. He said that as his health did not enable him to discharge the duties of his office in a satisfactory manner, whatever were the consequences he must resign. As to the general measure, that did not press, as Dr. Hinds made no stipulation for a provision. The difficulty is to find funds; but the Government hope to be able to see their way to the solution of it. He invited suggestions.

Forthwith arose a general discussion. The Earl DERBY and Lord DUNGANNON reminded the Lord Chancellor, that the Lord Privy Seal had stated last year that a general measure was in preparation. Lord CAMPBELL pressed for a general measure. The Duke of NEWCASTLE regretted that the Government did not think the question a pressing one. The case of the late Bishop of Norwich was exactly one that would have been met by a general measure, and the Government had failed in its duty in not bringing such a measure forward. He saw no difficulty in arranging a scheme providing retiring allowances out of the funds of the bishoprics. *He should not regret any arrangement that would tend to lessen the political character of episcopal appointments.* He would rejoice in anything that would compel the Ministers of the Crown to look out for the best qualified men only to fill the episcopal sees of this kingdom. His great object in rising, however, was to protest against the opinion that this question did not press, and to state his belief that it pressed now more urgently than ever.

The Earl of HARROWBY promised a measure for next session; and in that measure Dr. Hinds, of all men, ought not to be overlooked. The Bishop of OXFORD deprecated undue haste. Lord PORTMAN hoped that provision would also be made for the hard-working clergymen compelled by age or infirmity to retire.

#### BURIAL GROUNDS.

Viscount DUNGANNON presented a petition from the Rev. William Palin, Rector of Stifford, Essex, praying that a select committee might be appointed to inquire into the canonical obligations and usages of the Established Church in connection with the subject of burial, with the view of allaying such doubts and disputes as now frequently arise regarding the necessary and lawful incidents of all new cemeteries constituted under acts passed in the 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Victoria, or that a declaratory act defining the same may be passed. He agreed with the petitioners that some declaratory act should be passed which would put an end to the schism which prevailed in the Church with regard to burial grounds.

Lord WENSLEYDALE thought the law on the subject was perfectly clear; and there was therefore no need for a declaratory act.

Lord CAMPBELL wished that something was done to settle the question, as it involved much litigation.

The Bishop of OXFORD declared that the question was rapidly settling itself, and he thought there was no ground for legislation.

The subject then dropped.

#### THE ROCHDALE ELECTION PETITION.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, General THOMPSON presented a petition from John Newall, parliamentary agent, for the petitioner against the return for Rochdale, stating that an important witness, Abraham Rothwell, had informed him that one Peter Johnson had offered him 50*l.* to induce him to go to New Orleans, for the purpose of avoiding giving his evidence before the Election Committee. (Hear, hear.)

The petition having been read by the clerk at the table, General THOMPSON moved that the petitioner and the witness be directed to attend forthwith at the bar. The motion was at once put and carried.

The petitioner appeared at the bar.

The SPEAKER: John Newall, you have stated in a petition which has been presented in your name, that the evidence of Abraham Rothwell is essential in the case of the Rochdale Committee. Is that so?—Newall: It is so, Sir.

SPEAKER: You have stated that, on the 12th May, you caused the said Abraham Rothwell to be served with a warrant requiring him to attend before the select committee. Is that so?—Witness: Yes.

SPEAKER: And that the said Abraham Rothwell stated to you this day, that Peter Johnson, beer-shop-keeper, Rochdale, did, on yesterday, the 18th June, offer him 50*l.* to induce him to go to New Orleans to avoid giving

evidence. Is that so?—Witness: He did so state.

This is all you know of your own knowledge, I presume?—That is all.

Lord PALMERSTON: What answer did your informant state to you that he made to that?—Witness: That he was dissatisfied with the offer; and that 100*l.* would not be too much. (Laughter.) If your lordship will allow me, I will read from a written statement, signed by Abraham Rothwell.

Lord PALMERSTON: I wish to ask whether Rothwell told you that he would absent himself from the examination of the committee for any given sum of money, if promised to him for the purpose?—Witness: No, my Lord; certainly not.

Abraham Rothwell was then called in and examined by the Speaker. He said he lived in Rochdale; and on the 12th of May he was served with a warrant to give evidence before the Rochdale Committee. Last night he was met by a friend, of the name of John Lord. They drank a glass of ale together; and then Lord said a friend had come from Rochdale expressly to see witness, and try whether he could arrange any way for him to get out of the country, to prevent his giving evidence before the committee.

Where did this take place?—I cannot positively say the house. I objected to see his friend.

Why?—I objected till I had had my tea. (Laughter.) After that I agreed to meet him at nine o'clock at the Falcon Inn, in Falcon-square. I got there about a quarter after nine. Lord was waiting at the corner of the Falcon; and he took him to a place. His friend Francis Johnson, or Frank Johnson—no, Peter Johnson, was there. As soon as he saw me he came out, and said, "You know what I am come about." I said, Yes; Newell had told me; and then he asked if I would go away, and if so, he would find me an outfit, and would go as far as 50*l.* I said I thought that was full little. (Laughter.) He said he did not wish to press the case, and would allow me the night to give the answer. We then agreed to meet to-night, at nine o'clock.

SPEAKER: Was that all that took place between you and Peter Johnson?—That be about the amount; there was some little besides.

And did you then agree to meet him this evening, to arrange matters further?—Yes, to arrange about taking the money.

Mr. FITZGERALD (Attorney-General for Ireland): Do you know where Mr. Johnson lives.—Yes. Where?—In Rochdale.

Do you know where he is to be found in London?—No, Sir; only to-night at nine o'clock. (Laughter.)

In reply to further questions, the witness said he was to go to New Orleans, to a brother of Johnson, named Holdsworth; and that the object was that he should be out of the way of giving evidence before the Rochdale election committee. Witness said 50*l.* was "so little," and that 100*l.* "were little enough." When he got to New Orleans he was to please himself. Johnson also offered him money to go into the country, so that he might be out of the way. After this had passed, witness wrote it down; and at two o'clock to-day gave the paper to Mr. Newall. Since that he had held no communication, directly or indirectly, with Johnson. John Lord was present at the whole of the conversation. He lived near Falcon-square. The first person that he told it to was Samuel Holmwood. When Lord first spoke to him, he said the friend from Rochdale was desirous of preventing a friend from getting "two years." Lord said how foolish it was for witness to go against Ramsay; now that he had received his money he ought not to go against him. He came to London on the 10th of May to get out of the way of both parties. He was a woolsorter, and had obtained work in a warehouse. He was a voter for the borough of Rochdale. Had voted at the last election. The warrant was served upon him in London by Mr. Newall's clerk.

In reply to other questions, the witness said he had received money at the election from Sir Alexander Ramsay's agent. He received it on the day of election. He borrowed the money to come up to London; since he had been in London he had received nothing from Mr. Newall.

The witness was then ordered to withdraw.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that Peter Johnson be ordered to attend at the bar forthwith.

Mr. K. MACAULAY objected, that it would be unprecedented for the house to ask a man whether or not he was guilty of misdemeanour, and that would be the effect of the examination of Peter Johnson.

Sir G. GREY said that a standing order of the house declared the crime of tampering with witnesses called to give evidence in committees of the house to be a high class misdemeanour, to be proceeded against with the utmost severity, and he apprehended that they ought not to proceed against a man under that order without giving him an opportunity of making a statement in his defence.

The motion for the attendance of Johnson was agreed to, and the order of the day was then proceeded with.

Later in the evening the SPEAKER asked whether Peter Johnson and John Lord, ordered to attend before the house, were in attendance.

The SERJEANT-AT-ARMS answered that John Lord was in attendance, but Peter Johnson was not, though the order had been served upon him.

On the motion of Sir G. GREY, a warrant was ordered to issue to take Peter Johnson into custody.

John Lord was then called in to answer the charge against him, he said he had never attempted to induce Rothwell to leave the country, but he had heard Johnson make the offer of 50*l.* towards his outfit if he would go to New Orleans.

John Lord was then ordered to withdraw.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the case be referred to a select committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. I. BUTT moved that John Lord be recalled to the bar that he might be asked whether he was the

medium of communicating the offer from Johnson to Rothwell, an admission of which would justify his being kept in custody.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL opposed the motion.

On a division there appeared,

For the motion	...	42
Against it	...	97
Majority	...	55

The committee was nominated: The Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, Mr. Henley, the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Hornman, Mr. E. Egerton, Sir H. Willoughby, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Macaulay, and Sergeant O'Brien.

Leave was given to the committee to sit at one o'clock on Saturday, and the order was issued for the attendance of John Lord and A. Rothwell before the committee.

On Monday, Colonel FRENCH complained that he had been excluded on Saturday from the committee-room while the Rochdale Election petition was under investigation. He inquired whether members of the house were not privileged to be present at all select committees?

Mr. HENLEY (a member of the Rochdale committee) said that the temporary exclusion of strangers had been desired, under the idea that the ends of justice might be defeated by publicity. There was no intention of excluding members of Parliament.

The SPEAKER laid down the rule that every hon. representative was entitled to be present at the proceedings of any select committee, except under special order to the contrary by the house.

#### BOMBARDMENT OF GREYTOWN.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Civil Estimates, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, describing the bombardment of Greytown by Captain Hollins, of the United States corvette *Cyanic*, and the firing of the house of the British Vice-Consul, when his flag was flying, asked what measures had been taken to obtain compensation for British subjects whose property was destroyed in the bombardment?

Lord PALMERSTON stated that the bombardment of Greytown was authorised by the United States Government: it was a cruel act, that reflected no credit either on that Government or its officer. But the British Government had been advised that there was no ground for a demand for compensation; because it is a principle of international law that one government has a right to exercise acts of hostility against another, and persons who settle in a foreign country must abide the chances that may befall that country. The American Government had determined not to give compensation to any parties, not even to its own citizens. Greytown was indeed under the protectorship of Great Britain, but that protectorship was of the nature of protecting it against foreign aggression, and did not go to the extent of interfering in disputes between that and another state.

Lord LOVAIN and Mr. ROEBUCK improved the occasion, by urging the charge against Lord Palmerston of being a bully to the weak, as in China, and a coward to the strong, as in this case of Greytown. Mr. BENTINCK commented on the want of determination to resist the insults of the American Government. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL added his legal testimony in support of Lord Palmerston. The law-advisers of the Crown had unwillingly and reluctantly arrived at the opinion that a demand for satisfaction would be incompatible with international law. In France they were obliged to come to the same conclusion. Mr. DISRAELI severely criticised the conduct of the Government in the transaction; threw doubts on the interpretation put by the Attorney-General on international law; insisted that our protectorate made an immense difference between our position and that of France; intimated that the American Government shared the feeling of disgust at the transaction; and said that the outrage could not go unredressed. Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the Government to some extent; but thought that explanations should have been demanded with reference to the insult offered to the British Vice-Consul.

#### DISCUSSIONS ON THE ESTIMATES.

A motion was made on going into Committee, that led to much debate. Sir DENHAM NORREYS moved—

That it should be an instruction to the Committee of Supply, that if a member raises a discussion on any item of the Estimates, by proposing that it be omitted or modified, the Chairman shall confine the discussion to that item until it shall have been disposed of by the house; and that the question shall be put to the house on the item under discussion, separately and apart from the other items comprising the total amount to be voted.

There was a general disinclination, however, to alter the ancient usage and adopt a system that might lead to endless discussion. Lord JOHN RUSSELL suggested that the subject should be referred to a select committee; and Lord PALMERSTON, adopting that view, promised to move for one.

The amendment having been withdrawn, the house went into committee, and made some progress in the Civil Estimates, though only after prolonged discussion.

On the motion that a sum of 39,651*l.* be granted to her Majesty for the maintenance and repairs of the Royal Palaces, Sir J. TRELAHNY thought they should have some explanation with regard to the additional buildings, near the Royal Palaces. Sir B. HALL said the rooms of the clerks had been changed in order to provide accommodation for the children of the servants. Mr. ROEBUCK declared that it was most preposterous to build apartments for the clerks and the children of the servants, and the Government ought to be ashamed to ask money for such a purpose. (Oh, oh, and Hear, hear.) Mr. WILLIAMS objected to the expenditure on Hampton Court Palace, where her Majesty never resided. He con-



cluded by moving that the vote be reduced by 4,926*l*. Sir B. HALL said that apartments were provided in Hampton Court Palace for the widows of distinguished officers. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Lambeth always let fly especially at Hampton Court Palace—(a laugh)—saying that the people took no interest in it. He wished that the hon. gentleman would go down some Sunday and see the number of people that flocked thither. (Hear, hear.) A few Sundays ago between 13,000 and 14,000 persons passed through the apartments of Hampton Court Palace, thoroughly enjoying themselves. (Hear, hear.) What would the people say to the house if they allowed the palace to fall into decay? Lord J. MANNERS declared that it would be bad policy to let royal palaces fall into disrepair. Wholesale reductions of votes indicated no principle and could lead to no result except to enable hon. members who had not the courage to face real extravagance to say to their constituents, "See what bold fellows we are! In a committee of the House of Commons, and in opposition to Government, we cut down one half of the votes for the royal palaces." (Laughter.) Mr. AYRTON suggested to disallow all the money proposed to be voted for St. James's Palace, and thus declare that the house would not recognise the keeping up of St. James's Palace for the sovereign. He gave the Government twelve months' notice to quit St. James's Palace. ("Question.") Mr. WILLIAMS withdrew his amendment, seeing that the feeling of the house was against him.

Mr. DILLWYN moved that the vote should be reduced by the sum of 4,500*l*. The amendment was negatived without a division, and the vote was agreed to.

A vote of 60,386*l*. was proposed for the maintenance and repair of public institutions. Sir J. TRELAWNY asked why the British Museum and National Gallery were not kept open after the hours of labour of the working people? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, notwithstanding the earnest wish of the trustees to make the Museum as extensively available as possible, they had come to the conclusion that, charged as they were with the public duty of guarding so valuable a collection of books and manuscripts, they would not be justified in opening the reading room at nights. (Hear, hear.) Sir J. TRELAWNY said the difficulty might be got over by opening the Museum on Sundays. ("No, no.") Some hon. members might differ with him on that point, but Hampton Court Palace and Kew Gardens were open on Sundays, and no one ventured to say that any harm had ensued from that practice. In reply to Lord J. MANNERS, Mr. WILSON said that no decision has been come to respecting the permanent occupation by the learned societies of Burlington House. Lord J. RUSSELL would be sorry to find that their temporary possession should be turned into permanent occupation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SPOONER moved that the sum of 4,725*l*. for repairs of Burlington House, should be deducted from the vote. Mr. WILSON explained that those societies got rooms in Burlington House because they gave up the apartments possessed by them in Somerset House for the use of the clerks engaged in the collection of the succession duty. Mr. DRUMMOND protested against the system of giving money to those societies. One set of gentlemen went about catching butterflies, and called themselves the Linnean Society, and they must be encouraged. (Laughter.) Another set of gentlemen called themselves the Geological Society, and they must also be encouraged. The system was going on, year after year, providing out of the public funds for all those clubs. (Hear, hear.) He protested against this useless expenditure as being no part of the business of the country. Viscount PALMERSTON must protest against the doctrine just laid down, which was quite unworthy of a great nation. For several years the country and Parliament had deemed it right to contribute largely out of the public revenue for the promotion of art, as conducive to the development and improvement of the industry of the country. (Hear, hear.) In reply to Mr. Stirling, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the University of London was a public institution, established by royal charter, and apartments for purposes connected with that university had always been provided at the public expense.

On one vote only was there a division. Mr. BLACKBURN moved that the vote of 75,781*l*. for keeping up the parks should be reduced to 57,865*l*. This was negatived by 210 to 66.

Mr. DILLWYN moved to reduce the amount by 8,069*l*. 14*s*. for Battersea-park. The amendment was negatived without a division, and the original vote agreed to.

The committee then reported progress.

#### CODIFICATION OF THE STATUTES.

In the House of Lords on Monday night the LORD CHANCELLOR, with an appropriate explanation, introduced eight bills which had been prepared by the Statute Law Commission for the codification of the law. These related to larceny, including burglary, malicious injuries to property, forgery, offences relating to the coinage, the game laws, libel, and the laws relating to accessories to offences; but several others were in course of preparation, and would in due time be introduced. He described the principles by which the commissioners had been guided in their important and arduous labours, and believed that, as the result of their work, the fifty volumes of statutes would be ultimately reduced to two or three.

Lord BROUGHAM and Lord CAMPBELL joined in the approbation expressed by the Commission, and the bills were read a first time.

#### THE OATHS BILL.

In the House of Commons on Monday, on the

question that the Oaths Bill, as amended, should be considered,

Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD moved a series of clauses, the effect of which was to render illegal the tenure by a Jew of certain high offices of State, of exercising any function in a Court of Ecclesiastical Judicature, or of possessing ex officio rights of presentation to benefices or preferments in the Establishment, or of advising the Crown touching the disposal of such preferments.

Lord PALMERSTON said he had thought the contingencies contemplated in the clauses so unlikely to happen that it was scarcely worth while to make provision against them in any act of Parliament; but being extremely anxious that the bill should pass, if the admission of the proposed clauses would tend in any degree to render more likely the passage of the bill, her Majesty's Government would think themselves deeply responsible if for slight reasons they opposed them.

Sir F. THESIGER did not know what the result of this extraordinary unanimity would be. ("Hear" and laughter.) Of course, if the clauses were agreed to there would be an end of the question; but he begged to say that if any hon. member divided the house he did not mean to vote upon the question, because he should not sanction in any way the principle of admitting the Jews to Parliament.

The clause was added to the bill; as were likewise two other clauses, one transferring the presentation to benefices in right of offices held by Jews to the Archbishop of Canterbury,—the other prohibiting Jews from advising the appointment to offices in the Established Church.

Mr. WIGRAM said the real objection was, that the presentations should be in Christians.

The Marquis of BLANDFORD said his opinion remained unchanged; and he should take the opinion of the house on the third reading.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the house was declaring the Jews fit to make laws, but not to administer them.

Mr. GILPIN believed the country regarded the exclusion of the Jews as the last rag of intolerance round which bigots might still howl, doing away with the best part of the religion about which they talked so glibly, charity between man and man. One act of mercy was worth cartloads of the prophetic and ponderous denunciations of the hon. members for Midhurst and North Warwickshire. (Laughter.)

#### CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

The house having gone into committee of supply on the Civil Service Estimates, the first vote was 162,361*l*. for the Houses of Parliament. Sir H. WILLOUGHBY stated that the house had already voted 2,000,000*l*. for the Houses of Parliament, and paid 64,000*l*. to the clever artist who was building them; and he asked, was the understanding of 1854 to be departed from, and the public again deceived? Sir B. HALL said the buildings were commenced without the house having before it either detailed plans or detailed estimates. In 1854, it was understood that an additional 284,000*l*. would finish the buildings; but this year Sir Charles Barry sent in an estimate for an extra 20,000*l*. for excess of contracts, and 34,000*l*. for extra works. He (Sir B. Hall) would control Sir C. Barry to the utmost of his power, and would not sanction any new works not sanctioned by the house. Mr. E. BALL said 20,000*l*. had been voted for a clock, which was now, nevertheless, afraid to show its face. Mr. PALK called attention to the circumstance that, although the first item in the estimates was 20,434*l*. for the Victoria Clock Tower, there were two other items of 300*l*. and 6,000*l*. on the same subject. He also asked why the bell was not elevated? Sir B. HALL said some smaller bells were in process of casting, and it was useless to elevate the large bell till its satellites were ready to accompany it.

On the proposal to vote 15,145*l*. for Woods, Forests, and Land Revenue, Mr. CAIRD went into a detailed examination of the items. He urged that the cheapest plan of obtaining oak for the purpose of ship-building was to get it from the forests of Central Europe. Mr. WILSON defended the vote. Mr. WISE thought that if the Crown revenues were properly managed, they would realise 600,000*l*. a year—whereas the balance between receipts and expenditure from 1803 to 1856 gave a total of only 465,493*l*., or less than half a million in fifty-three years—and the New Forest which was valued by Mr. Webster, in 1848, at 2,334,507*l*., upwards of two and a quarter millions, had realised only 47,000*l*. in five years.

On the vote of 6,434*l*. for the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. ROEBUCK expressed hope that this was the last time that this trumpery vote would appear upon the estimates. Mr. W. WILSON complained of the item of 1,574*l*. for horse-racing, and moved the reduction of the vote by that amount. His motion was negatived by 202 to 55.

Some other votes for salaries in Ireland were taken amidst so much confusion that neither amounts nor purposes could be ascertained.

15,996*l*. for the Board of Works in Ireland was objected to by Mr. Williams, but was voted.

On the vote for 105,063*l*. to defray the expenses of county courts, Mr. ROEBUCK asked what became of the fees of these courts, as he understood there was a difference of 6,000*l*. between them and the estimates? Mr. WILSON said there had been a reduction in the fees, and this sum was necessary to supply the deficiency caused by the reduction.

Various other votes were agreed to, after more or less debate, when the Chairman was ordered to report the resolutions to the house.

#### REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

On the order for the second reading of this bill, Mr. ALCOCK objected to the principle of the measure,

and protested against the second reading being proceeded with at that late hour (a quarter past twelve). Sir G. GREY explained that the bill was intended to meet the existing deficiency in the number of these schools, and to enable magistrates to deal with juvenile offenders in the mode which Parliament had sanctioned. Mr. W. MILES supported the measure, and suggested that amendments should be introduced in committee to improve the discipline of the schools. Mr. HENLEY hoped that a clause would be inserted in committee empowering counties which had not a sufficient number of children to render it advisable for them to set up a reformatory of their own, to send their children to some other institution, on making a certain weekly or monthly payment.

The house divided—

For the second reading..... 154

Against it ..... 6

Majority..... 148

The bill was therefore read a second time.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

On Monday Mr. Pugh took the oaths and his seat for Carmarthenshire, in the room of Mr. Davies, deceased.

The Ecclesiastical Corporation, and Ecclesiastical Commission, &c., Bills have been referred to a Select Committee for amalgamation.

Mr. J. WHITE inquired whether, as the island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el Mandeb, had been recently occupied in the name of the British Crown, the privileges of a free port had been, or would be, accorded to it? Mr. V. SMITH replied that it was not intended to make the island a free port.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY inquired whether the opinion of the law officers had been obtained respecting the legality of the opium traffic in India. The Lord Chancellor said that a case had been prepared and submitted to the authorities at the East India House for their revision. It was corrected by them according to their views of the facts, but the President of the Board of Control, and those who thought with him, conceived that the facts referred to by the Earl of Shaftesbury in his notice of motion last session, should be appended to the case as it came from the India Board. The case was still under consideration, and there was no wish nor inclination to delay it, but they desired to have the facts properly stated.

In replying to Lord Ravensworth, Lord PANMURE stated that an invention for fabricating breech-loading cannon having been offered by an American gentleman to the Government two years since, and approved upon examination by a committee, six specimens were ordered for further trial, and had lately arrived in this country from America, where they had been cast at the desire of the inventor.

Colonel FRENCH asked what arrangements had been made for the accommodation of persons wishing to witness the ceremony of the distribution of the Victoria Cross on Friday next. Sir BENJAMIN HALL said there would be a centre compartment for the Queen, and two other compartments—one on the right, and one on the left, to accommodate the *corps diplomatique*, officers of State, distinguished officers, and those who were to receive decorations from her Majesty. There would be wings to these compartments, one north, and one south, for 7,000 or 8,000 persons, who would be admitted by tickets, to be applied for at the Quarter-master-General's Office, Horse Guards; and any peer or member making application before Wednesday would be able to obtain tickets. In addition to this a large space would be left open for the general public.

Mr. LOWE, in a committee of the whole House, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to joint-stock banks, very briefly explaining its nature. Mr. Malins, Mr. Roebuck, and Sir J. Shelley expressed regret that it was not proposed to give these banks limited liability. Mr. Henley hoped that the bill would prevent shareholders making away with their property. Some further debate ensued upon the subject of joint-stock liability, and leave was given to introduce the bill.

The General Committee of Elections met on Monday for the purpose of striking the committees for the trial of the petitions presented against the returns for Mayo county, Cambridge borough, and Rochdale. The following gentlemen were nominated:—Mayo County—Sir John Hanmer, Colonel North, Mr. Puller, and Mr. George Tomlin; chairman, Mr. Scholefield. Cambridge, Borough—The Marquis of Blandford, Mr. E. Lockhart, Viscount Melgund, and Mr. Wyvill; chairman, Mr. Deasy. Rochdale—Viscount Curzon, Mr. W. H. Gregory, Mr. A. Stafford, Mr. H. H. Vivian; chairman, Sir John Y. Buller. [This last is independent of the Select Committee now sitting.]

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FIRE.—At Sir Benjamin Hall's party to the Duke of Cambridge, on Wednesday evening last, a very young lady, niece to the right hon. baronet, went out on the balcony with a friend to look at the variegated lamps which were hung amid the ivy. Some part of her headdress fluttering over the flames, it ignited, and in one moment she was wrapped in a blaze. A gentleman behind her, with admirable presence of mind, tore off his coat and enveloped her completely, putting his hat on her head where her hair was already on fire, and extinguished the flames. The whole scene was beheld from Hyde-park, where a number of persons were collected looking at the illumination when the accident occurred. It is understood the gentleman was Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton. The young lady escaped with a few slight burns on the shoulders and back, and the hon. baronet was burnt in the hands. Both parties are, however, doing well.



## PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION.

MINISTERS' MONEY (IRELAND) BILL.  
CONTENT.

MINISTERS.	LORDS.	MINISTERS.
Cranworth (Lord Chancellor)	Belper	Kintore (Earl of Kintore)
Leeds	Boyle (Earl of Cork and Orrery)	Leigh-Lisimore (Viscount Lisimore)
Newcastle	Byron	Lovatt
Somerset	Camoy	Lurgan
MARQUISES.	Campbell	Minister (Marquis of Conyngham)
Aylesbury	Carysfort (Earl Carysfort)	Pannure
Lansdowne	Churchill	Ponsonby (Earl Bessborough) [Teller]
EARLS.	Clanboye (Lord Dufferin and Clanboye)	Rivers
Abingdon	Congleton	Rossie (Lord Kin-naird)
Airlie	Dacre	Says and Sels
Chichester	Dartrey (Lord Cre-morne)	Somerhill (Marquis of Clanricarde)
Clarendon	De Mauley	Stafford
Cowper	De Tabley	Stanley of Alderley
Ducie	Erskine	Stratford
Ellenborough	Fingall (Earl of Fin-gall)	Stuart de Decies
Granville	Foley [Teller]	Sundridge (Duke of Argyll)
Grey	Granard (Earl Granard)	Talbot de Malahide
Harrowby	Hamilton (Lord Bel-haven & Stenton)	Vaux of Harrowden
Minto	Kenlis (Marquis of Headfort)	Vivian
Morley	Kingston (Earl of Kingston)	Wycombe
Munster		
VISCOUNTS.		
Eversley		
Sydney		
Torrington		
BISHOP.		
Manchester		

DUKES.	BISHOPS.	MELDRAM (Marquis of Huntley)
Bedford	Carlisle	Mendip (Viscount Clifden)
Devonshire	Gloucester & Bristol	Mostyn
Grafton	LORDS.	Oriel (Viscount Massereene)
Portland	Alvanley	Pershore (Viscount Strangford)
Sutherland	Arundell of Wardour	Stourton
EARLS.	Dorchester	Vernon
Camperdown	Dorset	Ward
Carlisle	Fisherwick (Marquis of Donegal)	Wenlock
Durham	Fitzgibbon (Earl of Clare)	Wharfedale
Ellsmere	Gardner	Worthingham (Earl Gosford)
Gainsborough	Godolphin	
Lindsey	Howard de Walden	
Radnor	Londesborough	
Yarborough		

## NON-CONTENT.

DUKES.	VANE	CLONBROCK
Manchester	Wicklow	Colchester
Northumberland	Wilton	Colville, of Culross
MARQUISES.		
Bath [Teller]	Combermere	Crofton
Exeter	Doneraile	Denman
Westmeath	Dungannon	De Ros
EARLS.	Hill	Dinevor
Aberghavenny	Hutchinson	Downes
Amherst	Melville (Earl of Donoughmore)	Dunsandle and Clanconal
Beauchamp		Feversham
Belmore	Chichester	Gray
Brooke and Warwick	Kilmore, &c.	Kilmaine
Carnarvon	Meath	Melrose (Earl Had-dington)
Derby	Salisbury	Polwarth
Desart	St. Asaph	Redesdale
Erne		Sandys
Graham (Duke of Montrose)	Abinger	Scarsdale
Hardwicke	Ardrossan (Earl of Eglinton)	Sheffield (Earl Sheffield)
Harewood	Bateman	Silchester (Earl Long-ford)
Harrington	Berners	Sondes
Malmesbury	Boston	Southampton
Mayo	Brodrick (Viscount Middleton)	Wynford
Nelson	Castlemaine	
Romney	Clifton (Earl Darnley)	
Seaford	Clinton	
Selkirk		
Talbot		

## PROXIES.

MARQUESS.	ONLOW	GRANTLEY
Ailsa	Orford	Grinstead (Earl En-niskillen)
EARLS.	Poulett	Niddall
Beverley	Stamford and War-rington	Plunkett (Bishop Tuam, &c.)
Buckinghamshire	Stradbroke	Ranfurly (Earl Ran-furly)
Dartmouth	Tankerville	Tenterden
Hillsborough (Mar-quis Downshire)	Bangor	Wigan (Earl Crawford and Balcarres)
Howe		
Jersey		
Leven and Melville	Cloncurry	
Macclesfield	Foxford (E. Limerick)	

The following peers paired on the second reading of the Ministers' Money Bill:—

FOR.	AGAINST.
Londonderry, Marquis	Egmont, Earl
Leicester, Earl	Lifford, Lord
Ashburton, Lord	Salisbury, Marquis
Stratford, Earl	Armagh, Archbishop
Atholl, Duke	Winchelsea, Earl
Falkland, Viscount	Powis, Earl
Anglesey, Marquis	Ely, Marquis
Poltimore, Lord	Glengall, Earl
Sligo, Marquis	Drogheda, Marquis
Errill, Earl	Strathmore, Earl
Portsmouth, Earl	Kenyon, Lord
Zetland, Earl	Cardigan, Earl
Burlington, Earl	Delawarr, Earl
Roseberry, Earl	Lucan, Earl
Spencer, Earl	Strathallan, Viscount
Fortman, Lord	Buocleugh, Duke
Crew, Lord	St. Leonards, Lord
Westminster, Marquis	Walsingham, Lord
Hatherton, Lord	Canterbury, Archbishop
Carew, Lord	Rutland, Duke
Broughton, Lord	Forster, Lord
Leinster, Duke	Lanesborough, Lord
Glengel, Lord	Courtown, Earl
Albemarle, Earl	Ferrers, Earl
Hereford, Bishop	Landaff, Bishop
Bath and Wells, Bishop	Richmond, Duke
Worcester, Bishop	Winchester, Bishop
Portsmouth, Earl	Bathurst, Earl
Falmouth, Earl	Raglan, Lord
Monteagle, Lord	Winchester, Marquis
Overstone, Lord	Delamere, Lord
Brougham, Lord	Bradford, Earl
St. Germans, Earl	Farnham, Lord
Wrottesley, Lord	Clancarty, Earl
Sefton, Earl	Lyndhurst, Lord
Effingham, Earl	Bantry, Earl
Roxburgh, Duke	Ravensworth, Lord
Essex, Earl	Lonsdale, Lord
Sudeley, Lord	St. Vincent, Viscount
Breadalbane, Marquis	Chesterfield, Earl
Holland, Lord	Pomfret, Earl
Kenmare, Earl	Sandwich, Earl
Craven, Earl	Oxford, Bishop
Ilchester, Earl	Clonbrock, Lord
Lilford, Lord	Roche, Bishop
Scarborough, Earl	Bagot, Lord
Townshend, Marquis	Bangor, Bishop

## Foreign and Colonial.

## FRANCE.

The elections are exciting a good deal of attention, and it appears pretty clear, that though the Government candidates will have the majority in the larger number of cases, yet that the Opposition will win some important successes.

The result of the elections at Paris is as follows:—1st district—the Government candidate returned; 2nd district—ditto; 3rd district—Cavaignac elected; 4th district—the Government candidate returned; 5th district—Carnot (Republican) returned; 6th district—Goudchaux (Republican) returned; 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th districts—the Government candidates returned. The Opposition had 95,000 votes; the Government, 110,000. Some accounts state that Cavaignac has not obtained an absolute majority. It is stated that in the 1st, 4th, and 7th districts, the elections will commence again on Sunday, there not being an absolute majority for one candidate over both the others put together. In the provinces Government is likely to obtain the re-election of its candidates in almost every instance. The only struggle which excites any real interest amongst political men is that taking place in the Doubs between M. de Montalembert and the candidate of Government.

Prior to the elections, M. Haussmann, Prefect of the Seine, and M. Billault, Minister of the Interior, issued official letters, strongly recommending the Government nominees, and warning the electors against the unsound principles of their opponents. Besides which, a third warning was given to the *Siecle*, the offending article being this time one signed by M. Havin, claiming for the democratic party a monopoly of the principles established in 1789.

The *Moniteur* of Saturday contains the following:—"The Plenipotentiaries of Austria, France, England, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, met yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for the purpose of signing the treaty for the frontier settlement in Bessarabia, and for regulating the question of the Isle of Serpents and of the Delta of the Danube."

The *Moniteur* confirms the fact that a treaty of commerce was signed between France and Russia on the 14th of the present month.

## ITALY.

In the Turin Chamber of Deputies on the 16th, M. Brofferio asked Count Cavour whether Cavaliere Boncompagni went to Bologna with the intention of seeking some method to accommodate matters with Rome, or to solicit her good offices with the Court of Vienna. Count Cavour replied that the only errand of Boncompagni was to pay his respects to the pontiff as the supreme head of the religion of the grand majority of the Sardinian people; nor had he ever been invested with any authority to say a word about an arrangement with Rome, or to seek anybody's good offices with the Court of Vienna. Piedmont, with respect to the Pope, will preserve the independence of the civil power intact; and with respect to Austria, Piedmont will not stir one step to hasten the resumption of relations which were broken by no fault of hers. As for the press prosecutions of which Brofferio had spoken at some length, Cavour said that the judicial authority was free, and that it was necessary to put the laws in execution so long as they remained. He acknowledged that those laws were not altogether good, and the new institutions of the kingdom made it requisite that they should be enlarged; but the authority of the Government, he said, could not extend to suspending the course of justice, or require the "avvocati fiscali" (*procureurs du roi*) to take no notice of the violation of existing laws.

The convent of Franciscan monks at Porto Venere (Piedmont) was suppressed on the 9th, in conformity with the law of May 29, 1855. The inmates, seven in number, had previously announced their intention of not quitting the convent otherwise than by force. The authorities accordingly arrived with a sufficient force of carabinieri; upon which the superior delivered a written protest against the measure to the delegate of public security, and then took his departure with his brethren.

The King of Naples has issued a variety of decrees and rescripts, restoring to the Roman Catholic Church vast powers and immunities taken away from it in the eighteenth century,—placing the Church in the uncontrolled possession of power to receive gifts and legacies; to hold synods at pleasure; to superintend education and the importation of books; to enforce the sentences of ecclesiastical courts with the civil arm; to have its clergy tried in private; to marry persons without the assent of the civil power, hitherto indispensable; to dispense with the assent of the Crown to a variety of acts; in short, to place the Church in a position almost independent of the Crown. These measures have caused much consternation in Naples.

## AMERICA.

Lord Napier gave a grand ball at Washington on her Majesty's birthday.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* asserts that Governor Cass had declined to reopen for the present negotiations on the Central American question. Another correspondent of the same journal understands that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend the repeal of all laws requiring the coasting trade to be carried on in American ships.

A despatch from Cincinnati states that the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Leavitt, to bring the United States Marshal and other prisoners to that city for trial, had been obeyed. The hearing of the

case was adjourned for one week. It is thought that the prisoners will be discharged, but this will not prevent their indictment by the grand jury of Clark County, and their subsequent arrest.

The election riots at Washington terminated after the discharge of fire-arms upon the mob by the marines. Six persons are known to have been killed, and the wounded number sixteen, although it is believed there are others of the victims who have not been discovered. All the killed were innocent spectators of the riot. It is said the marines were not ordered to fire on the mob, but that they did so in self-defence. An indignation meeting has been held, at which speeches strongly condemnatory of the mayor were made.

Mr. James Walker, the new Governor of Kansas, in his inaugural message, recognises the territorial enactments; says that all constitutional laws must be executed; urges all parties to participate in the elections; believes the Convention will submit a constitution to the people, and in that case does not think Congress will reject it; earnestly impresses the necessity of removing slavery agitation from the elections, from the halls of Congress, and from presidential elections; says that slavery will ultimately be determined by "climate" law, and that it was this law now operating for and against slavery in Kansas. In the event that slavery cannot exist in Kansas, he says that she has constitutional duties in common with her sister states, especially Missouri. He trusts that her constitution will contain clauses for ever securing that state all her constitutional guarantees, both by Federal and State authority, and supremacy within her own limits, without the authority of the Supreme Court of the United States. He concludes by saying, that if the questions now disturbing the territory are decided peacefully, he sees for Kansas an immediate career of sure progress and prosperity unsurpassed in the history of the world; but that if they are not so decided, fraud, violence, and injustice will reign, and history will record the fact that Kansas was the grave of the American Union.

Later news from Salt Lake states that Brigham Young is driving all the "Gentiles" out of the territory. Judge Stiles, the United States Marshal, the Surveyor-General and his family, and a large number of other persons, had been obliged to leave. The United States Secretary at War had issued an order for the movement of 2,500 troops to Utah, under General Harvey.

## CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have advices from the Cape to April 28. The Kaffirs were quiet, but in great distress, and many of them were entering the colony to seek for employment. In the Cape Parliament, all the Government bills with reference to the frontier policy of his Excellency have either been unanimously agreed to by the two houses, or carried by large majorities. The colonial government on the 27th April sustained a severe defeat in the House of Assembly. A bill had been introduced for a system of public education. The bill intended to overthrow the first-class schools which are at present maintained solely by the Government, and to grant aid to schools only on condition of local contribution; it is also proposed to abolish the office of Superintendent-General of Education, and to place the Colonial Secretary, *ex officio*, at the head of that department. The Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General warmly defended the bill, but it was thrown out on the second reading by a majority of 25 to 9.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

As usual in hot weather, the cholera has increased, and the deaths in St. Petersburg are 70 in a day. Several Italians were arrested in Paris last week on suspicion of being concerned in a political plot. Arms, it is said, were found upon them.

News from Madrid shows that the quarrel between Spain and Mexico is, unhappily, as far as ever from a settlement. Two war-vessels have left Havana to menace Vera Cruz.

M. Arles Dufour, of Lyons, from a survey of the silk-growing countries of Europe, comes to the conclusion that the silk crop this year will prove better than was at one time expected.

The French Government has received information that the Chinese who murdered the captain of the French brig *Anais* had been arrested by the French Admiral in the China Seas, and subsequently tried on board the *Virginie* and executed.

A lady died six years ago in Pennsylvania from consumption; several of her relatives have since died of the same disease; it was said that this arose from the lady having sucked her winding-sheet into her mouth, and more of her relatives would perish if the sheet were not removed. One Sunday, the corpse was exhumed to perform the operation; but six years of decay had done their work, and the credulous people found little left in the coffin.

Letters from Malta mention that about five p.m. on Sunday the 14th of June, a bright luminous band of variegated hues was observed to shoot across the heavens in a direction from east to west, remaining visible merely for a few minutes. Many thought this to have been the predicted comet, for averting the consequences of a crash by a collision of our earth with which, prayers had been publicly offered by the devout in the Roman Catholic churches of the island on the nights of the 12th and 13th of June.

The *Merchantman*, from Calcutta, which arrived at Demerara on the 13th May with 260 coolies, had lost no fewer than 113 in the passage. This fearful mortality arose from several causes: the coolies were the "refuse" of those collected for the Mauritius and other places; the arrangements of the ship were injudicious; and the coolies were too well fed—



changes had been made in the dietary-tables, so that the Hindoos got better and different food than they had been accustomed to. The master and surgeon of the ship did all they could to ameliorate the condition of the sufferers.

The recent events in Belgium have, according to the *Times* correspondent, produced a very deep impression on the Viennese, and they do not attempt to conceal the satisfaction they feel at the check which the Ultramontanists have received. The daily papers describe the state of public feeling in such plain language that the Cardinal-Archbishop of Vienna is very wrath, and vows that he will complain to the highest authority in the realm of the "unbearable license" of the press. The paper which most stirs the bile of his Eminence is the *Wanderer*, and he not long since sent one of his subalterns to tell its printer, who has a shop on the ground floor of the archiepiscopal palace, that he would give him notice to quit if he did not without delay break off all connection with the paper.

#### PRINCE ALBERT ON EDUCATION.

On Monday, the Educational Conference was inaugurated by Prince Albert at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's. His Royal Highness arrived shortly after three o'clock and was well received. There were also present Earl Granville, Lord Brougham, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Manchester, Durham, St. Asaph, Sodor and Man, Lord Lyttleton, Sir John Pakington, M.P., the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Lord Ward, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. Garnett, M.P., Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Mr. Edward Baines, the Deans of Bristol and Salisbury, Archdeacons Sinclair and Thorp, Rev. Canon Moseley, and a large number of clergymen, ladies and gentlemen. After a brief pause,

Prince ALBERT addressed the meeting in the following terms:—

Gentlemen, we have met to-day in the sacred cause of Education—of National Education. This word, which means no less than the moral and intellectual development of the rising generation, and therefore the national welfare, is well calculated to engross our minds, and opens a question worthy of a nation's deepest interest and most anxious consideration. Gentlemen, the nation is alive to its importance, and our presence here to-day gives further evidence, if such evidence were needed, of its anxiety to give it that consideration. Looking to former times we find that our forefathers, with their wonted piety and paternal care, had established a system of national education based upon the parish organisation, and forming part of parish life, which met the wants of their day, and had in it a certain unity and completeness which we may well envy at the present moment. But in the progress of time our wants have outstripped that system, and the condition of the country has so completely changed, even within these last fifty years, that the old parochial division is no longer adequate for the present population. This has increased during that period in England and Wales, from, in round numbers, nine millions to eighteen millions, and where there formerly existed comparatively small towns and villages, we now see mighty cities like Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Leeds, Birmingham, and others, with their hundreds of thousands, springing up almost as it were by enchantment; London having increased to nearly two and a half millions of souls, and the factory district of Lancashire alone having aggregated a population of nearly three millions within a radius of thirty miles. This change could not escape the watchful eye of a patriotic public, but how to provide the means of satisfying the new wants could not be a matter of easy solution. Whilst zeal for the public good, a fervent religious spirit, and true philanthropy are qualities eminently distinguishing our countrymen, the love of liberty and an aversion to being controlled by the power of the state in matters nearest to their hearts, are feelings which will always most powerfully influence them in action. Thus the common object has been contemplated from the most different points of view, and pursued upon often antagonistic principles. Some have sought the aid of Government—others that of the church to which they belong; some have declared it to be the duty of the State to provide elementary instruction for the people at large; others have seen in State interference a check to the spontaneous exertions of the people themselves, and an interference with self-government. Some, again, have advocated a plan of compulsory education, based upon local self-government, and others the voluntary system in its widest development. Whilst these have been some of the political subjects of difference, those in the religious field have not been less marked and potent. We find on the one hand the wish to see secular and religious instruction separated, and the former recognised as an innate and inherent right, to which each member of society has a claim, and which ought not to be denied to him if he refuses to take along with it the inculcation of a particular dogma to which he objects as unsound; whilst we see on the other hand the doctrine asserted that no education can be sound which does not rest on religious instruction, and that religious truth is too sacred to be modified and tampered with, even in its minutest deductions, for the sake of procuring a general agreement. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, if these differences were to have been discussed here to-day, I should not have been able to respond to your invitation to take the chair, as I should have thought it inconsistent with the position which I occupy, and with the duty which I owe to the Queen and the country at large. (Hear.) I see those here before me who have taken a leading part in these important discussions, and I am happy to meet them upon a neutral ground—(loud cheers)—happy to find that there is a neutral ground upon which their varied talents and abilities can be brought to bear in communion upon the common object, and proud and grateful to them that they should have allowed me to preside over them for the purpose of working together in the common vineyard. (Cheers.) I feel certain that the greatest benefit must arise to the cause we have all so much at heart by the mere free exchange of your thoughts and various experience. You may well be proud, gentlemen, of the results hitherto achieved by

your moral efforts, and may point to the past, that since the beginning of the century, while the population has doubled itself, the number of schools, both public and private, has been multiplied fourteen times. In 1801 there were in England and Wales—of public schools, 2,876; of private schools, 487; making a total of 3,363. In 1851 (the year of the census) there were in England and Wales—of public schools, 15,518; of private schools 30,524; making a total of 46,042; giving instruction in all to 2,144,360 scholars, of whom 1,422,982 belong to public schools, and 721,396 to the private schools. The rate of progress is further illustrated by statistics, which show that in 1818 the proportion of day scholars to the population was 1 in 17; in 1833, 1 in 11; and in 1851, 1 in 8. (Hear, hear.) These are great results, although I hope they may only be received as instalments of what has yet to be done. But what must be your feelings when you reflect upon the fact, the inquiry into which has brought us together, that the great boon thus obtained for the mass of the people, and which is freely offered to them, should have been only partially accepted, and upon the whole, so insufficiently applied, as to render its use almost valueless? (Hear, hear.) We are told that the total population in England and Wales of children between the ages of three and fifteen, being estimated at 4,908,696, only 2,046,848 attend school at all, whilst 2,861,848 receive no instruction whatever. At the same analysis of the scholars, with reference to the time allowed for their school tuition, shows that 42 per cent. of them have been at school less than one year, 22 per cent. during 1 year, 15 per cent. 2 years, 9 per cent. 3 years, 5 per cent. 4 years, 4 per cent. 5 years. Therefore, out of the two millions of scholars alluded to more than 1½ million remain only two years at school. I leave it to you to judge what the results of such an education can be. I find further that of these two millions of children attending school only about 600,000 are above nine. Gentlemen, these are startling facts which render it evident that no extension of the means of education will be of any avail unless this evil, which lies at the root of the whole question, be removed; and that it is high time that the country should become thoroughly awake to its existence, and prepared to meet it energetically. To impress this upon the public mind is the object of our conference. Public opinion is the powerful lever which in these days moves a people for good and for evil; and to public opinion we must therefore, appeal if we would achieve any lasting and beneficial result. You, gentlemen, will richly add to the services which you have already rendered to the noble cause if you will prepare public opinion by your inquiry into this state of things, and by discussing in your sections the causes of it, as well as the remedies which may be within your reach. This will be no easy matter; but even if your labours should not result in the adoption of any immediate practical steps, you will have done great good in preparing for them. It will probably happen that in this instance, as in most others, the cause which produces the evil will be more easily detected than its remedy, and yet a just appreciation of the former must ever be the first and essential condition for the discovery of the latter. You will probably trace the cause to our social condition, perhaps to a state of ignorance and lethargic indifference on the subject amongst the parents generally, but the root of the evil will, I suspect, also be found to extend into that field on which the political economist exercises his activity—I mean the labour market—demand and supply. (Hear, hear.) To dissipate that ignorance, and rouse from that lethargy, may be difficult; but, with the united and earnest efforts of all who are the friends of the working classes, it ought, after all, to be only a question of time. What measures can be brought to bear upon the other root of the evil is a more delicate question, and will require the nicest care in handling, for there you can cut into the very quick of the working man's condition. His children are not only his offspring, to be reared for a future independent position, but they constitute part of his productive power, and work with him for the staff of life. The daughters especially are the handmaids of the house, the assistants of the mother, the nurses of the younger children, the aged, and the sick. To deprive the labouring family of their help would be almost to paralyse its domestic existence. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, carefully collected statistics reveal to us the fact, that while almost 600,000 children, between the ages of three and fifteen, are absent from school, but known to be employed, no less than 2,200,000 are not at school, whose absence cannot be traced to any ascertained employment or other legitimate cause. You will have to work, then, upon the minds and hearts of the parents, to place before them the irreparable mischief which they inflict upon those who are entrusted to their care by keeping them from the light of knowledge—to bring home to their conviction that it is their duty to exert themselves for their children's education, bearing in mind at the same time that it is not only their most sacred duty, but also their highest privilege. Unless they work with you, your work—our work—will be vain; but you will not fail, I feel sure, in obtaining their co-operation if you remind them of their duty to their God and Creator. (Hear, hear.) Our heavenly Father, in his boundless goodness, has so made his creatures that they should be happy, and in his wisdom has fitted his means to his ends, giving to all of them different qualities and faculties, in using and developing which they fulfil their destiny, and running the uniform course according to his prescription they find their happiness which he has intended for them. (Cheers.) Man alone is born into this world with faculties far nobler than the other creatures, reflecting the image of Him who has willed that there should be beings on earth to know and worship Him, but endowed with the power of self-determination, having reason given him for his guide. He can develop his faculties, and obtain that happiness which is offered to him on earth to be completed hereafter in entire union with him, through the mercy of Christ. But he can also leave these faculties unimproved, and miss his mission on earth. He will then sink to the level of the lower animals, forfeit happiness, and separate from his God, whom he did not know how to find. Gentlemen, I say man has no right to do this. He has no right to throw off the task which is laid upon him for his happiness. It is his duty to fulfil his mission to the utmost of his power, but it is our duty, the duty of those who Providence has removed from this awful struggle, and placed beyond this fearful danger, manfully, unceasingly, and untiringly, to aid by advice, assistance, and example, the great bulk of the people, who without such aid must almost inevitably succumb to the difficulty of their task. They will not cast from

them any aiding hand, and the Almighty will bless the labours of those who work in his cause. (His Royal Highness sat down amidst loud applause.)

The Rev. T. G. LONSDALE read the report, which stated that, since 1839, through local and voluntary assistance, and aided by the state, more than 2,000,000 had been expended in the establishment of new school buildings, furnishing the means of education to above half a million of children more than could before that time have been educated. A sum of more than a million and a quarter was annually expended for educating the children of the working classes; and many schools had been erected by means of contributions from purely private charity, of which no exact estimate could be obtained.

LORD BROUGHAM addressed the meeting at some length upon the advantages of education.

The Bishop of OXFORD said that the great question was not providing schools for children, but children for the schools already in existence; and it would become their duty to remedy the great evil in that respect. The greatest evils to be eradicated were the want of a certain authority on the part of the parents over the children, and the want of obedience on the part of the children to their parents. The parents should be awakened to the great responsibility that rested upon them; and it must be proved to them that by sending their children to school they would be conferring a great boon upon them.

CANON MOSELEY then addressed the meeting, and dwelt principally upon the evil of taking children from school at an early age, and the advantages of voluntary over compulsory education. At the termination of the rev. gentleman's address,

The PRINCE rose suddenly and said: I now declare this conference open, and invite all persons interested in the question to attend the meetings of the sections to-morrow.

The proceedings then terminated.

#### THE ROCHDALE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

On Saturday the select committee appointed to investigate the truth of the allegations contained in the petition of Mr. Newall, the parliamentary agent, complaining of malpractices on the part of John Lord and Peter Johnson, in the Rochdale election case, met for the first time in committee-room, No. 12. The members present were, Mr. Henley, Sir Henry Willoughby, Bart, Mr. J. G. Fitzgerald, Attorney-General for Ireland; Mr. Serjeant O'Brien, Sir E. Egerton, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Horsman, and the Attorney-General for England. The committee commenced proceedings by ordering the room to be cleared, and M.P.'s present were requested to withdraw. It was announced that the committee had come to a resolution that the object of the inquiry would be best promoted by the investigation being carried on solely in the presence of the members nominated in the committee.

On Monday the committee sat in public. Mr. Henley in the chair. Mr. Harris, a solicitor of Rochdale and returning officer for the borough, was examined by the Attorney-General for Ireland. He described the manner in which the alleged breach of privilege became known and the various steps that had been taken to secure the proper evidence. The witness was directed to fetch certain papers. In the meanwhile

Mr. Holland, the secretary of the Rochdale Reform Association, was examined. He said he knew Lord and Rothwell. He came to London on the 26th of May on the business of the petition, and has remained here since. He has been stopping at Ryder's Hotel. Mr. Livesey and Rothwell were there. Rothwell removed from the hotel to a lodging house in the Blackfriars-road. He watched him. Last Thursday evening Rothwell came to him and stated that Peter Johnson wanted to get him out of the way. Witness told him not to go. Rothwell said he made an appointment to meet Johnson and Lord in Falcon-square in the evening. Witness told him to put his questions pointedly, and to be as brief as he could. Rothwell was about three-quarters of an hour away, and told him that Johnson had offered him 20l. to go away to New Orleans. Witness wrote the same evening to Mr. Harris, and posted his letter at the General Post-office. The letter would be in Rochdale the next evening. He accompanied Rothwell next day to Mr. Newall's. He did not see Lord on Thursday, but saw him next evening with Johnson at the Elephant and Castle. They were in conversation when an officer of the House of Commons served Johnson with a Speaker's writ to attend at the bar of the house. After Mr. Livesey left the hotel, witness paid Rothwell's expenses. If Rothwell should be in a position to defray the money, he had no doubt he would do so; but he did not expect repayment. He lent Rothwell 2l., which he expected to get back.

In reply to Mr. Macaulay the witness said he had no knowledge that Rothwell was in expectation of getting a situation in London, in consequence of the evidence he was to give before the Rochdale Election Committee. The sole reason of his leaving Rochdale was to avoid the importunities of the opposite party there, who were constantly trying to induce him to abstain from giving his evidence.

Mr. Harris was recalled and examined as to the letter which the last witness had written to him. He said he did not think that he received any letter from Mr. Holland last Friday. He could not tell any particular reason why Mr. Livesey took Rothwell with him to Paris, except that it was to keep him out of the way of undue influence at Rochdale. Witness was certain that Rothwell had no reason to suppose that he should get employment in London



after he had given evidence before the committee. In point of fact, he had now got employment here; but he could not say if that was through the influence of Mr. Livesey.

Mr. Newall was next examined: He said his first interview with Mr. Harris was on the 21st of April. At that interview Mr. Harris read over the notes of evidence he had in this case. He saw him next on the 11th of May. On that occasion Mr. Livesey was present, and from what took place in conversation, witness believed there was an intention to get Rothwell out of the way.

The committee then adjourned.

### Postscript.

Wednesday, June 24, 1857.

#### YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords yesterday, Lord Brougham re-introduced the measure, first presented during the late session, for the discouragement of vexatious litigation. The bill was read a first time.

Replying to the Duke Newcastle, Earl GRANVILLE stated that the results of the exploring expeditions recently undertaken in Australia had, on the whole, been satisfactory. A large area of fertile land had been ascertained to exist in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Carpentaria and in some other districts of the island.

The Joint Stock Companies Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill having been read a third time, Lord REDESDALE moved the addition of a clause by which the proposed Court of Matrimonial Jurisdiction would be restricted from granting divorces a vinculo. The country, he believed, had been taken by surprise by the proposal to abrogate the legal indissolubility of the marriage tie. The clause was opposed by Lord Campbell, and supported by the Earl of Malmesbury and the Earl of Wicklow. Lord BROUGHAM defended the bill as it stood, and the amendment was negatived by 91 to 34. An amendment proposed by the LORD CHANCELLOR, limiting to fine the penalty inflicted upon defendants convicted of misdemeanour in actions for crim. con., was carried, upon a division, by 49 to 29—20. Several other amendments were proposed and carried to a division, the supporters of the bill being in every case successful in negating all suggestions involving serious changes in the measure.

The series of amendments having been exhausted, The Bishop of OXFORD moved that the bill should be rejected, which was outvoted by 46 to 25. The bill was then passed, and their lordships adjourned at 10 minutes to 10 o'clock.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for the second reading of the Finsbury-park Bill, which was classed among the private business, an opposition to the measure arose, in which the general question of granting public money for local improvements underwent considerable discussion. The bill was promoted by the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Government had promised to ask for a vote of 50,000*l.* from Parliament towards the expenditure to be incurred on the new park. After much discussion, a motion was brought forward by Mr. Miles for adjourning the debate, the understanding being that the supporters of that motion were opposed to the grant. There appeared—For adjournment, 214; against, 123; majority, 91. The debate was then formally adjourned.

Replying to a question from Mr. Williams, Mr. V. SMITH stated that the 19th Native Regiment of Bengal Infantry having shown a mutinous spirit had been disbanded, but that there was no present intention of inflicting a similar punishment on any other corps.

Sir D. NORREYS moved for and was refused leave to bring in a bill to provide for the management of the fiscal affairs of Irish counties by electoral boards.

Mr. J. B. SMITH moved a resolution setting forth the expediency of directing legislative attention to the best means of removing the obstacles which at present impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive power of India. The hon. member remarked upon the enormous consumption of cotton in Great Britain, on the necessity of providing a more abundant supply of that raw material for our staple manufacture, and the natural facilities for the cultivation of the cotton plant in the territories administered by the East India Company. No obstacles, he maintained, were to be encountered, except those arising from artificial causes or ministerial negligence, and especially from the want of roads, the imperfect system of irrigation, the anomalous tenure of land, and the general insecurity of life and property. By these and other obstructions the application of British skill and capital in India was paralysed, to the great loss of both the Indian and the home community. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Aspinall Turner, who adduced reasons for believing that India might out-rival America as a source of cotton supply if fair play were given to her natural powers of productiveness. Mr. R. MANGLES defended the administration of the East India Company, and on the question of production, observed that India already transmitted to England a larger quantity of commodities than could be conveniently paid for. He proceeded to describe in detail the improvements that had been effected, and the public works in course of construction

in the Indian Peninsula. That country, he declared, would produce abundant supplies of cotton, if the home demand for the article were constant and the prices offered regularly remunerative. After some remarks from Lord STANLEY, Mr. D. SEYMOUR contended that the censures passed on the Indian Government were to a great extent obsolete. He concluded by moving the previous question. On the motion of Sir E. PERRY, the debate was then adjourned.

Leave was given to Viscount RAYNHAM to bring in a bill amending the law designed for the repression of cruelty to animals.

Mr. GRIFFITH obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Railway Traffic Act; Mr. WARREN for a bill empowering the House of Commons and its committees to take evidence upon oath; and Mr. MASSEY for bills relating to summary proceedings before justices of the peace, municipal corporations, and other matters. The Highways Bill was withdrawn.

The Wills of British Subjects Abroad Bill was read a second time on the motion of Sir F. KELLY; the Alehouse Licensing Bill read a third time and passed; and the Charitable Uses Bill passed through committee.

The house adjourned at half-past one.

#### EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Yesterday morning the adjourned meeting of this Conference was held at the Thatched-house Tavern. All the sections were very crowded, the great majority of the audience in most cases being clergymen. The Bishop of Oxford took the chair in Section A, and there were also present the Bishop of Durham; Sir H. Verney, M.P.; Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. Hadfield, M.P.; Mr. E. Miall, &c. The first paper, which was read by the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, "On the evidence afforded by the reports of her Majesty's inspectors as to the early age at which children are taken away from school." After some discussion the section proceeded with the other papers before it, commencing with that of Mr. W. H. Heyett, F.R.S., which entered at length into the statistics of the last census, in as far as they bore on the children at school, at work, and at neither. The next paper was Mr. Goodman's, on the result of returns from Birmingham, showing the degree in which labour and idleness respectively interfere with education.

The business appointed for consideration by section B—presided over by the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.—was the inquiry into the circumstances attending the removal of children from the schools in continental countries, with a view to seeing how far that removal took place at a later or an earlier age as compared with the same event in these countries. The papers read were by Mr. Joseph Kay, M. Eugene Rendu, of the Ministry of Instruction in France, the Rev. Dr. Matter, of Strasbourg, formerly inspector of schools under the government of Louis Philippe, and Captain Boscawen Ibbetson.

In section C papers were read by the Rev. J. P. Norris, her Majesty's inspector of schools, "On the Working of the Staffordshire Certificate and Registration Scheme, and on the best Method for its Extension to all." The Rev. Nash Stephenson, Shirley, Birmingham, secretary to the section, "On the Nature and Administrative Machinery of Prize Schemes." And by the Rev. W. J. Kennedy, her Majesty's inspector of schools, "On the Principles to be observed in promoting School Attendance." Mr. Seymour Tremeneere read a paper "On the Result of Prize and Certificate Schemes." He stated it was not fair to suppose that because only 2,000,000 children were at school out of 5,000,000 who ought to be there, the others were growing up without education; the fact being that a large number of children was sent to school irregularly, according to circumstances, and did therefore get something of the elements of education.

In section D, which was presided over by the Very Rev. H. P. Hamilton, M.A., F.R.S., Dean of Salisbury, Mr. Alexander Redgrave, inspector of factories, read a paper "On the Operation of the Half-time System in Factories." Subsequently, the Rev. C. H. Bromby, of the Cheltenham Training School, delivered an address "On Voluntary Half-time Schemes." The next paper was read by the Rev. P. Marshall, of Hulme, and was upon "Factory Education, with Suggestions for Improvement."

Mr. E. Chadwick, giving the results of his experience as a member of the Factory Commission, moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Ackroyd, M.P.:

That in the opinion of this section the careful examination of the results of instruction in good half-time schools, as compared with the results of instruction for the ordinary full time in the same or the like schools, is fraught with most important conclusions affecting the whole scheme of education for the labouring classes.

Mr. Ackroyd, M.P., gave an interesting account of his own schools at Halifax. He wanted to compel factory employers to receive no one into their works without a certificate of his education. The Rev. J. H. Hinton opposed the Factory Act and any extension of it, as a voluntary educationist. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., delivered an address in

reference to some industrial schools at Wilton. Mr. J. Thackray Bunce read a paper on "Feeding and Evening Schools;" and Mr. I. Fawcener Winfield, of Birmingham, read a paper upon the importance of factory schools. After a very desultory discussion, in which Messrs. Unwin (of Homerton College), Chadwick, Redgrave, R. Owen, Dr. Beal, F.S.A., Prebendary Smart, J. B. Owen, the Rev. G. S. Bull, (of Birmingham), and others, then spoke; Mr. Chadwick's resolution was carried *nem. con.*

In section E Miss Mary Carpenter read a paper on the subject of juvenile delinquency. She pointed out the slow degrees by which young persons fell into crime from evil associations, and especially from ridicule on the part of other children previously corrupted. Miss Carpenter believed that high intellectual training would never arrest the progress of crime, a strictly moral education being the only safeguard.

At the close of the business of to-day reports will be drawn up by the secretaries, embodying the contents of the papers, and the chief suggestions made upon them in the course of the discussion which follows. These reports will be submitted for adoption to the final meeting, which will be held tomorrow morning at Willis's Rooms, and over which H.R.H. Prince Albert has consented to preside.

#### THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes the result of the Paris elections. It appears that in the third circumscription, where General Cavaignac was at the head of the poll, having 10,345 votes against 10,108 for the government candidate, M. Germain Thibaut; as well as in the fourth circumscription, where M. Varin, the government candidate, obtained 9,633 votes, his opponents Emile Ollivier and Garnier Pagès getting, the former 6,741 votes, and the latter 2,749; and also in the seventh circumscription, where the numbers were for Lanquetin, the government candidate, 10,609; for Darimon (of *La Presse*), 6,826; and for Bastide, the well-known writer on political economy, 3,647—an absolute majority of the whole number of registered electors has not been obtained, and a second election for those circumscriptions will therefore take place. The whole number upon the register in the third circumscription is 34,863; in the fourth circumscription it is 35,385; and in the seventh circumscription it is 36,249.

The elections for the departments have been very favourable to the government. Only three opposition candidates are yet known to have been elected; namely Dr. Hénou for Lyons, Cure for Bordeaux, and Porion for Amiens. Montalembert has been defeated in the department of the Doubs.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and suite arrived at Plymouth, yesterday, in a steam yacht from Spain.

Yesterday the Select Committee on the Rochdale Election sat at half-past two, but the public were excluded during the whole of the sitting.

The Queen held a Drawing-room in St. James's Palace yesterday afternoon. Some better arrangements appear to have been made to obviate pressure.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful candidates at the examinations conducted under the direction of the Society of Arts took place yesterday at the institution, John-street, Adelphi, Sir John Pakington, M.P., presiding.

THE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT DORKING.—Final close of the poll yesterday.—For a three-penny Church-rate:—Persons, 51; votes, 121. Against the rate:—Persons, 46; votes, 48. Last year the opponents of the rate polled but 22 votes.

Yesterday, in the market-place at Leicester, a testimonial, consisting of a handsome piece of silver plate, with an address signed by nearly 7,000 of the ladies of Leicester, and another signed by about 6,000 men, electors and non-electors of the borough was presented to Sir Joshua Walmaley, its late representative, by way of a practical protest against the result of the late election.

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale here to-day, coastwise, and by land carriage. For all kinds we have had a steady demand, at fully Monday's currency. The business doing, however, was only moderate. Foreign wheat—the imports of which are 5,300 quarters, was inquired for, but the high rates demanded by the holders checked business. In prices no change took place. There was a steady demand for barley at full quotations. Malt, however, moved off slowly at late rates. There was a good demand for oats at full quotations. Beans and peas changed hands steadily, at previous rates. Flour was firm, and Norfolk qualities were held as high as 50s per 280*lbs.*

#### ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Malt.	Oats.	Flour.
English	750	—	350	490	1030
Irish	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	5300	220	—	5200	1250 bbls 200 stks



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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The insertion of several paragraphs of Church-rate news is unavoidably deferred.

"H. D. D." (Cardigan).—We are much obliged for his communication, which was omitted by oversight.

# The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1857.

## SUMMARY.

In taking the lead in opposing the Ministers' Money (Ireland) Bill, on Thursday last, Lord Derby surpassed his usual daring and blundering. It was a case in which his past actions as an official, and his present position as a party leader, would alike have counselled abstinence from active opposition. But the chivalrous chief of the Conservatives has been long in want of some grievance on which to expend his restless energy. Finding none ready to hand—for the Oaths Bill yet lingers in the Commons—his ingenuity has been taxed to find an occasion to make a demonstration on behalf of self and followers. The little Irish Bill was that opportunity. Lord Derby has had his field day, has uttered his oration, has marshalled his forces, has nearly defeated the all-powerful Palmerston. But his party triumph has cost him dear. In order that he might appear at the head of a compact phalanx of peers, he has shown himself a politician unwilling to discern the signs of the times—the defender of abuses which sensible Conservatives have given up—the foe of changes which twenty-five years ago he was eager to adopt. His speech on moving the rejection of the Bill on the second reading was a feeble attempt at special pleading—an endeavour to make a mountain of a mole hill. Lord Granville, in his cool good-humoured way answered him by anticipation, and Lord Ellenborough, his brother Conservative, declined to follow his guidance. The chief result of the debate has been to exhibit the ecclesiastical reformer of 1838 as the Tory obstructionist of 1857, and to exalt Lord Palmerston at the expense of the Earl of Derby.

Ministers propose to pay this ecclesiastical tax out of the surplus of the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, on the ground that it cannot be collected in the towns in which it is assessed and that the impost is a remnant of unjust legislation. Lord Derby opposes the arrangement as an invasion of the sacred rights of property and a premium on turbulent agitation, though admitting that when Secretary for Ireland he gave up Church-cess, which yielded 70,000*l.* a year, and that the ecclesiastical reforms then effected were a direct concession to outdoor clamour and had been instrumental in adding to the safety and security of the Irish Establishment. His attempt to make Ministers' Money a question of "principle" was promptly disposed of by Lord Campbell, who stated that this impost was only omitted from the act of 1833 by an oversight!

In spite, however, of the weakness of his arguments the leader of the Opposition induced seventy-two out of 136 peers present to vote with him, though by the aid of proxies the Government was able to secure a majority of five. Lord Derby has, according to his own wont, been careful not to follow up this partial success. The

bill might perhaps have been destroyed in committee, where proxies do not avail. But the noble lord is after all too shrewd to run the risk of precipitating a Ministerial crisis on such a question. On Monday, therefore, he satisfied himself with "a solemn protest," much to the chagrin of his Irish supporters. In vain did the Earl of Clancarty move that the bill go into committee that day six months, and the Earl of Wicklow, that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners be heard at the bar of the House. Both motions were negatived without a division and the bill passed through committee, with the prospect of being read a third time without serious opposition. Perhaps the noble leader of the Opposition is as little sorry to have a troublesome grievance removed out of the way as to thwart the obstinate tactics of his intolerant followers.

On Friday the Lords were again occupied with Ecclesiastical topics—the Burials question and the resignation of the late Bishop of Norwich. It is remarkable that on the former subject Lord Wensleydale and Lord Campbell should be found opposing the intolerance of some members of the Episcopal Bench. The latter case illustrates the anomalies of legislation. Though an Act of Parliament was required to enable the late Bishops of London and Durham to resign, it was not needed in the case of Dr. Hind, who has retired without any stipulation for a pension. It appears, however, that the late Bishop of Norwich is to receive compensation in a general measure, which Ministers promise to bring in next session. But the significant feature of Friday's discussion was the readiness to acknowledge that the non-political system of episcopacy worked well. Lord Palmerston's bishops shine, not in the House of Peers, but in their own dioceses—so that the Duke of Newcastle would rejoice "in any arrangement that would tend to lessen the political character of episcopal appointments." It might be suggested that the best means of insuring thorough efficiency in the performance of episcopal duties would be to relieve the Bench of Bishops of their duties as "spiritual peers" in the Upper House.

But a free church, and an unshackled episcopacy is still a dream of the future, to which events are slowly giving a tangible form. The emphatic testimony of the Bishop of London at the Mansion House dinner, to the increasing importance of the inferior clergy, and to co-operation of the laity as constituting "the real union of Church and State," and the ready acquiescence of the National Society in the withdrawal of the Queen's letter, though involving a loss of 10,000*l.*, because it has shown that the voluntary principle is much more valuable and reliable than the principle of compulsion, which is to some extent associated with that mandate—are incidents that show how steadily the Church is feeling her way to self-reliance. It is only when she appears in presence of her master, the State, that the humiliation of her present position is fully revealed. On Saturday, the Bench of Bishops went to Buckingham Palace to lay before the Queen, or rather the Home Secretary, their humble petition to have fuller opportunity of discussion in Convocation. Her Majesty is assured that if she will commit to the "special deliberation" of Convocation questions "affecting the interest of our holy religion, or the usefulness of the Church," that ecclesiastical body "will not be found unmindful of the solemn character of the functions they are called to discharge, and will conduct their proceedings in a spirit of reverent dependence upon the Divine blessing, and with the diligence which would become them in obeying her Majesty's commands." The shackled Church asks, in suppliant language, for a freedom which Wesleyans and Congregationalists can and do exercise without let or hindrance. And what is the response? Her Majesty's "most gracious" reply entirely ignores the request for extended powers, though indulging in wishes for the prosperity of the Church. The repulsed prelates kiss hands, and thus ends this melancholy burlesque.

The speech with which Prince Albert opened the Educational Conference on Monday was a fair and impartial statement of the present aspect of education in this country, and a fresh instance of the Prince Consort's interest in the social condition of the population. The facts he detailed show how rapidly the means of school instruction have been multiplied during the last half century—so much so that the problem now to be solved is, as the Bishop of Oxford says, "not so much finding schools for the children as children for the schools." The Prince Consort laid down the first cardinal rule, that on this subject of general education the representatives of various parties must meet on "neutral ground;" and he urged those who were now endeavouring to assist the working classes sincerely to inquire into facts, and out of those facts as sincerely to draw conclusions. He frankly admitted that the great difficulty they had to encounter was the apathy of the people themselves on the

subject of education, and stated the reasons why the boon offered to the masses had been so partially accepted. "To dissipate that ignorance, and rouse from that lethargy (he said) may be difficult; but, with the united and earnest efforts of all who are the friends of the working classes, it ought, after all, to be only a question of time. What measures can be brought to bear upon the other root of the evil is a more delicate question, and will require the nicest care in handling, for there you cut into the very quick of the working man's condition." And subsequently he added, in language that has long been familiar to the friends of voluntary education, that the great thing to be done is "to work upon the minds and hearts of the parents, to place before them the irreparable mischief which they inflict upon those who are entrusted to their care by keeping them from the light of knowledge—to bring home to their conviction that it is their duty to exert themselves for their children's education, bearing in mind at the same time that it is not only their most sacred duty, but also their highest privilege. Unless they work with you, your work, our work, will be in vain." Such sentiments as these were a fitting introduction to the business of the Conference. Yesterday papers on various branches of the Educational question were read in the several sections, the prevailing spirit of which was that the principal difficulty to be met was the too early removal of children from school. Reports embodying the general conclusions of the leading members will be submitted to a final meeting this day, and will, we hope, contain suggestions that somewhat help forward the cause of education.

The result of the Paris elections for the Legislative Chamber has been the return of seven Ministerial and of three Opposition candidates. The latter were the well known Republicans Cavaignac, Carnot, and Goodchaux, who appear to have obtained majorities insufficient to secure their election. For these three districts therefore there will be a fresh election. But the fact remains that nearly 100,000 votes have been recorded in Paris against the Imperial system—a protest too serious to be forgotten by Louis Napoleon, and one which must satisfy him of the danger of endeavouring to govern Frenchmen on arbitrary principles. In the departments the Prefects appear to have done their work of coercion too well to admit of the return of many opponents of the Government.

## THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Oh, it is weary work, as we can testify, to spend from twenty to thirty hours a week, during the hot season, in committee of supply. The benches are frightfully vacant—the speakers are frightfully prosy—and any slight advantage to be got by discussion so carried on is frightfully remote. To read the newspaper reports of what goes on in committee of supply—greatly as they curtail the matter—is dull work enough, but it is ten times duller to sit through these confused and interlacing conversational debates in the House itself. Fortunate is that member considered who effects even a transient diversion—and, we doubt not, the episode introduced by General Thompson on Friday evening, was quite refreshing to his fellow-members.

It happened thus. Abraham Rothwell, one of the witnesses in support of the Rochdale petition, anxious, probably, to escape the worry to which he would be exposed in that borough, in consequence of the important evidence he is prepared to give against the agent of the sitting member, betook himself to London as soon as he was served with Mr. Speaker's warrant, where, it seems, he has got employment, and where he has been residing now some weeks. The friends, however, who, according to his own confession, lined his pockets on the day of election, having discovered his whereabouts, sent a deputation to prevail upon him, if possible, to remove for a season to New Orleans, at which city, if he had consented, he would have arrived in the midst of the hot season, and stood a fair chance of burying his evidence, together with himself, far beyond reach of any earthly Speaker's warrant. This deputation, John Lord and Peter Johnson, executed their commission wilily, it is true, but not wisely. Lord contrived to meet his friend Rothwell, and having prevailed on him to discuss a glass of ale, opened the subject, and invited him to see Johnson. With some preliminary demur, the witness Rothwell agreed to see Johnson, and was introduced to him the same evening at the Falcon Inn, Falcon-square. He was offered a complete outfit, and 50*l.*, to get out of the country, an inducement which he pretended to think full little. His tempters were reasonable men—they would not press him—but would allow him till the next night to consider the offer. Rothwell, however, instead of gratefully going to meet disease and death in New Orleans, employed himself, immediately after getting to his own place, in committing the conversation to paper, and handing it over to Mr. Newall, the Parliamentary agent of



the petitioners. Mr. Newall thereupon embodied the main facts in a petition to the House, and before five o'clock General Thompson had presented it, and moved that the petitioner and the witness be directed to attend forthwith at the bar.

As petitioner and his witness were conveniently stationed in the lobby, they responded to the summons without further loss of time, and underwent the needful examination at the hands of the Speaker, and divers members. Upon their withdrawal, a motion was proposed by Lord Palmerston that Peter Johnson and John Lord be ordered to attend forthwith. The House then went into committee of supply, and when the Speaker resumed the chair, he inquired whether the said parties were in attendance, to which the Sergeant-at-Arms replied that the order had been served upon both, but that only Lord had conformed to it, whereupon Sir George Grey moved that an order be issued to take Peter Johnson into custody. Lord was called in and examined, denied having done anything to induce Rothwell to leave the country, but admitted that he had heard Peter Johnson do so. The Attorney-General then moved that the case be referred to a select committee which was agreed to, after which Mr. I. Butt moved that John Lord be recalled with a view to get from him an admission that would justify the House in committing him to custody, and thus prevent his getting out of the way during the interval between Friday and Monday, but this was rejected by ninety-seven votes against forty-two. Ultimately leave was asked and given for the select committee to sit on Saturday at one o'clock, and all the parties were to attend.

On Saturday accordingly the committee met—but had no sooner chosen their chairman than they passed a resolution to the effect that the ends of justice would be more effectually reached, by excluding not merely the public, but members of the House from the room. Several members who were anxious to hear the proceedings, were highly indignant at this virtual breach of their privilege, and, accordingly, Mr. French brought the matter under the notice of the Speaker on Monday evening. Mr. Henley, as chairman of the committee, made a rigmarole attempt at explanation which amounted to no explanation whatever, and the Speaker laid down the rule that members of the House could insist upon being present at the sittings of any select committee, unless when the House had previously constituted it a secret committee. There the subject dropped. For obvious reasons we reserve all comment.

Wednesday's sitting was occupied in committee on Mr. Adderley's Industrial Schools Bill, which aims to bring "vagrants and beggars" within the range of those enactments which give power to magistrates to transfer children convicted of stealing and sentenced to imprisonment, to Reformatory Institutions, and to charge the expense upon the parents. It had to encounter several grave objections from Mr. Henley and Mr. Bowyer, and some of the most stringent clauses were struck out, as well as provisos added. We have no objection to the principle of the bill—but its usefulness will mainly depend upon the judgment with which it may be carried into effect, and, we may add, that too great reliance must not be placed upon it for supplementing the exertions which Christian love ought to make, but makes so inefficiently.

Thursday was given to miscellaneous discussion on subjects suggested by the bringing up the report of the committee of supply on the Army Estimates. First of all, there was a smart debate raised by General Peel, on the want of proper organisation and unity of administration in our military departments, as proved by the evidence given before the Sebastopol Committee, and the Chelsea Commission, a debate which Lord Palmerston did not encourage, and in which he announced that Lord Panmure and the Commander-in-Chief were most harmoniously engaged in working out arrangements for the distribution of business between their respective departments. Then, objection was reasonably taken by Sir D. Norreys to carrying on any further the making a survey of Scotland on the large and expensive scale of twenty-five inches to a mile—a work serviceable enough to landlords, but useless to the country. Lord Palmerston brought his influence to bear in favour of continuing this needless expense, but, for the first time this session, was defeated by 172 votes to 162.

Friday and Monday, being Government nights, were devoted to the Civil Service Estimates—at least, such portions of those evenings as were left after the disposal of preliminary discussions. In committee, the wordy warfare has been hottest upon the Hampton Court Palace, Battersea Park, the New Palace at Westminster *apropos* of Sir C. Barry's demands, and minor topics of a kindred character. On the motion for going into committee, the privilege of calling the attention of the House to extraneous subjects has been more sparingly used than we have known it to be.

Lord Claude Hamilton, on Friday night, introduced the subject of the bombardment of Greytown, and asked what measures the Government had taken to obtain compensation from the Government of the United States, for British subjects whose property had been destroyed, to which Lord Palmerston replied in effect that the law officers of the Crown were of opinion that no compensation could be rightfully claimed. A party discussion was got up, in which Lord Lovaine, Mr. Bentinck, and Mr. Disraeli, countenanced the charge made against Lord Palmerston by Mr. Roebuck, that the noble lord was a hector over the weak, as in China, but a coward to the strong, as in this and other differences with the United States of America.

Some minor amendments have been made in the Oaths Bill, the price, we suppose, to be paid for getting the measure safely through the House of Lords. And whilst we are touching upon probabilities in connection with their lordships, we cannot refrain from congratulating our readers on the safe passage of the Ministers' Money Abolition Bill through Committee of that house. It is a larger triumph than it looks.

#### THE EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE Conference of the friends of education, the announcement of which drew from us a few observations a short time since, is being holden while we write, and, as far as we have had an opportunity of judging, promises to be very much what we anticipated. Two days set apart for speech-making, and one only for deliberation, can scarcely be regarded as the best possible arrangement for throwing light on the most delicate and difficult aspect of the educational problem of this age and kingdom. The real question to be solved is, How to overcome the indifference of the working and the Arab classes of our population to school instruction for their children—how to get children to school, and how to keep them there when you have got them. From what we have hitherto seen and heard, we suspect that so hurried, and, in the main, formal affair, as this Conference is, will prove valuable chiefly on account of the impulse it will probably give to the educational zeal which already exists.

We have certainly been gratified, as well as amused, by the general approximation of views now put forth in influential quarters, to those which we stood almost alone in enunciating some years ago. If we were supremely anxious to commend our own foresight, we might go through a considerable list of exploded errors, which, when we denounced them as untrustworthy, were assumed as axioms by the most active, or, at any rate, by the most demonstrative friends of the educational movement. It is at length beginning to be admitted, that mere machinery is useless without proportionate power to work it—that the fullest provision of appliances for school instruction does little or nothing for the classes most in need of it—that the relation of crime to ignorance (meaning thereby the absence of that knowledge which is usually imparted in our primary schools) is purely imaginary—that the chief obstacle to the spread of instruction does not consist in the inability of parents to pay for it—and that the very worst calamity that could happen, would be the smothering of that voluntary energy, out of which all our important educational results have sprung. We do not despair of seeing the public mind come quite right on the question, if time, experience, and reflection be allowed their due scope. And we maintain now, as we ever have done, that the worst hindrances to education in our day are those which are undesignedly thrown in its way by an indiscreet reliance on law and compulsion.

We are bound to admit, however, that our own views have undergone some modification. We are less inclined to believe in the power of mere schooling to form moral character, and to prevent crime, than we have been. As one influence, conjoined with many others, it is doubtless a strong remedial agent—but taken alone, and considered apart from other agencies, it is worthless, if not worse. Our population will be moral or otherwise, not in proportion to the information you may contrive to impart to them, but in proportion to the purity and strength of moral character with which they are brought into early contact. Where the homes of the poor are squalid and degrading—where all observance of decency is impracticable—where the social atmosphere is corrupting and vicious—the school, such as it is in our day, not only fails to deter from crime, but so far as it operates at all, stimulates and increases it. This, we know, will be looked upon as startling heresy. But what if it be supported by broad and undeniable facts? Surely it is wiser to collect those facts with diligence, and to listen with docility to their teachings, than to ride over them upon the hobby of the age, however respectable that hobby may be deemed.

We select a few of the facts which have made the deepest impression on our own minds, and

put them, almost without comment, before the minds of our readers. We look, first of all, abroad on the continent, and at the concomitant circumstances to be found in those States where school instruction is most perfect. Take Prussia as the first example. Everybody interested in the educational controversy knows, that the school system of Prussia has been cried up as approaching perfection. The Government exercises that "wise compulsion" on parents which is sometimes sighed for as the grand desideratum of our freer commonwealth, and its educational organisation is probably as complete as the sagacity of man can render it. The result is that one child in every 6.50 is at school—and yet one in every thirteen of the population is born illegitimate. Pass over from Prussia to Saxony, where every child is compelled by the police to attend school for eight years—and where orthodox religious instruction is insisted upon with as much zeal as it could be at home. Well, the latest statistics of Saxony show a proportion of scholars to population of one in six—and, sad to relate, a proportion, too, of illegitimate to legitimate births, of one to five and a half. Go to Bavaria, where you have the restraining influence of Roman Catholicism, and where every child must remain at school from six years to fourteen years of age, or subject their parents or guardians to a fine. The same results obtain. The scholars are to the population as one to seven—and illegitimate births are to legitimate as one to five.

But, perhaps, we do wrong in seeking our examples in continental states, whither, we may plead in our own excuse, we have been led, not by any predilections of our own, but solely by the eulogistic references of certain friends of education. We cross the Atlantic, then, and take a survey of America. We will not draw our deductions from the Slave States. Let us select for observation the two most enlightened States of the North—the two in which the public school system is most prized, and is least defective. In Massachusetts, where Horace Mann presided twelve years over the Educational Institution, and where the proportion of scholars to population is returned as one to five and a fraction—the number of commitments for breach of public law amounts to one in every 219 of the population. In Pennsylvania, where the educational statistics for the same year are even more favourable, the number of commitments is in the proportion of one in every 514. Well, now, in Middlesex the metropolitan county of "the worst educated people in Europe," the commitments in the same year as the above were one in every 562 of the population—so that Pennsylvania surpasses in crime the degraded county of Middlesex by no less than nine per cent., while Massachusetts exceeds it in the same respect by 156 per cent.

If we confine our view to this country, and descend somewhat further into detail, we arrive at precisely similar results. The eight best educated counties, if we may rely on the census of 1851, are Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Oxford, Hants, Sussex, Westmoreland and Wiltshire. These show an average of scholars amounting to 14 per cent. of the population, or one in every 7.66. The eight worst educated counties, are Hereford, Monmouth, Beds, Cornwall, Lancashire, Stafford, Warwick, and Salop. Here the proportion of scholars to population is only one in ten. The commitments of the first and most favourable list have averaged during the last five years one in every 122 of the population—and in the last and least favourable list, one in every 116—the difference being in respect of education upwards of 30 per cent., but in respect of crime only about four per cent.

We could almost indefinitely add to these statistical facts which uniformly bring out the same result. What do we infer from them? That school instruction is a pernicious thing? No—not at all. But that, taken alone, it cannot be relied upon as a morally remedial agent. Where domestic and social influences are antagonistic to its moralising tendency is completely overpowered. No doubt, it is well to inquire how the children of the working and the *proletaire* classes may be kept longer at school. But let us not be run away with by the delusion that, as their circumstances now are, continuity and length of school instruction would make a perceptible difference in the amount of crime. We are confident they would not, save by a very indirect and reflex influence. The deep-seated malady of the body-politic is far beyond the reach of educational nostrums. It needs to be dealt with by more earnest and loving spirits than mere machinery can command—and with a much profounder insight into the nosology of human hearts, than official sagacity and information are wont to supply. We have not very sanguine expectations, therefore, as to the results of this Conference. If it merely serves to give a fillip to the right-minded, and earnest-souled workers in this direction, it will accomplish all that we anticipate from it, and will not have been convened in vain.



## THE HIGHWAYS BILL.

THE working of our Executive Government is one of those mysteries which common sense is unable to fathom. It might have been supposed that, with the estimates only partially finished, several strongly-opposed measures yet to pass their various stages, to say nothing of a Divorce Bill, a Probate and Letters of Administration Bill, and other important legal measures, enough work had been provided for the Legislature during the remainder of this short session. But Lord Palmerston's government, like its Whig predecessors, has a propensity to leave undone the things that ought to be done, and to do the things that ought not to be done. It has not time to settle the church-rate question, but abundant leisure to bring in a Highways Bill.

A Highways Bill! Probably only an amendment of former acts to rectify some legislative blunder—we fancy an unsophisticated reader exclaiming, Who would suppose that under this innocent title lurks the most dangerous and insidious measure submitted to Parliament during the session? Our public roads are at present managed by vestries elected by rate-payers. It is alleged that the highways of England, are grossly neglected, that the "roads have fallen into great disrepair," and that there has been "a vast amount of jobbery," in parish funds. Without disputing the allegations—though it is singular that there have been no public complaints on the subject, and that our local bodies do not better understand their business and their own interests—let us see how the Under-Secretary of State proposes to remove the evil. He has brought in a bill "to amend the laws relating to the management of the highways in England," by which the present parish management is swept away, new "districts," composed of several parishes created, to be placed under the jurisdiction of new Boards, consisting of the magistrates of the locality and the clergy. The duty of road-making is to be confided in future to justices and parsons! But in order that the poor tax-payer may not be wholly unrepresented, each parish is to be at liberty to nominate one member of the Board, where of course he would be periodically swamped by the squirearchy and clergy. Such is Mr. Massey's new discovery in the science of politics. Whether it has flashed upon him since his election to represent the manufacturing town of Salford, we cannot say. We will charitably suppose the bill is simply a practical joke upon the House of Commons. For can any sane man propose in sober earnestness at this time of day to set up an arbitrary taxing conclave in every parish of England, to remedy local evils by creating irresponsible authority, to create good roads by placing the purse of tax-payers in the hands of the aristocracy? If the scheme is seriously proposed, we agree with Mr. Toulmin Smith in surmising that it is an excuse "for spreading over the country a new tribe of hungry functionaries, inspectors, &c. and as a new field for Government interference and patronage and jobbery, at the expense of the moral tone and character, as well as of the pockets, of the nation."

If this new Highways Bill is not a joke, we must adopt the hypothesis that it is a sly scheme for showing the value of local self-management, and giving a fresh impulse to the movement in favour of county financial boards representing the rate-payers. Our surmise is strengthened by the fact that the measure was last night withdrawn by its author, on the customary plea, that "it would be useless to attempt to proceed with the Bill at this period of the Session."

But from this and other incidents of the Session, we draw the conclusion, that on the whole the freedom of England has much more to fear from Downing-street Bureaucracy than from Carlton Club Toryism.

## THE GREAT HANDEL FESTIVAL.

## JUDAS MACCABEUS.

We continue our account of the most successful musical festival ever held in this country, or, for aught we know, in any other, partly with a view to complete our record of an unparalleled event, and partly to evince our grateful appreciation of the richest treat of the kind we ever expect to enjoy. We have, it is true, very little to add to our first description—no abatement of eulogy to make—no fresh terms in which to set forth our admiration. Wednesday's performance, perhaps, yielded us a shade less satisfaction than that of the previous Monday, or of the following Friday, but it would require a more resolute determination to find fault than we can muster up, to parade the occasional and slight deficiencies, but for the occurrence of which the critics would have had nothing but praise to distribute. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with saying once for all, that here and there we thought we could detect symptoms of less care having been bestowed on the rehearsals of *Judas Maccabeus*, than upon either the *Messiah* or the *Israel in Egypt*, probably on account of its containing fewer choral

difficulties. Why Herr Formes should have sung one of his recitatives out of tune, and delivered with comparative tameness the spirit-stirring song, "Arm, arm, ye brave," we are at a loss to conjecture.

Wednesday was a lovely day. We were not without considerable apprehensions about the weather in the morning, and we seriously doubted whether the now generally-recognised rule, that a fine day may be reckoned on when the Queen appears in public, might not, on this occasion, be reversed. The scene within the Crystal Palace, when we took our seats, was even more animating than on Monday, for the vast majority of the audience came early, in order to greet with a loyal welcome the presence of her Majesty. The *coup d'œil* from the gallery fronting the orchestra was most imposing. Vast as was the multitude which thronged that immense area beneath us, so complete were the arrangements, that we could discern no confusion—nothing which indicated the smallest difficulty to any party in finding their allotted seats. Perhaps, the only disturbing element was the number and extent of "hoops"—an article of attire which we of the male sex can manage to regard with amusement, particularly when we see a *demoiselle* flustered by the evident difficulty of the problem, how she is to adjust her environments as to occupy one chair only, and, finally, in despair of any easier solution, accepting the alternative of covering two.

At one o'clock every place in the orchestra was filled. At ten minutes past one, a signal from Mr. Costa, responded to by the rising *en masse* of the singers, announced the arrival of the Queen, who, with Prince Albert and family, and her illustrious visitors, occupied a box in the gallery. The people with shouts, the musicians with music, gave her a hearty welcome. Madame Clara Novello sang the first verse of the National Anthem as a solo—the second verse was performed as a quartette by Madame Rudersdorff, Miss Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formes—the last verse was given by the entire orchestra, with a power and sublimity truly marvellous. Then followed the oratorio, upon the execution of which, with the trivial exception we have already noted, we can only repeat our eulogies of last week. The fine prayer, "Hear us, O Lord" was sung with overpowering effect, and was enjoyed, we understand, not only by the eleven thousand auditors within the building, but also by an immense crowd outside of it. So also was the triumphant chorus, "Fallen is the foe." The duet, trio, and chorus, "See the conquering Hero comes," were loudly encored. Mr. Costa, who reasonably enough sets his face as a flint against these interruptions to the consecutiveness of the thoughts expressed by the composer, disregarded the call half through the succeeding March—but finding that a stronger will than his was in force, he turned to the Queen, who signified her concurrence with the audience, and the piece was, of course, repeated, with more spirit, if that were possible, than at first. At the close of the Oratorio, the Hundredth Psalm was sung by the whole orchestra—one verse of it in unison. The effect was indubitably impressive—the finest conceivable illustration of majesty in simplicity.

## ISRAEL IN EGYPT.

Friday, as it was the last, so it was the grandest day of the Festival. Upwards of seventeen thousand people are reported to have been present—and when they were all seated, the assembly itself constituted a sight well worth travelling some distance to behold. The oratorio consists very mainly of choruses—the first part of it especially, which, with the exception of the opening recitative and an alto song, presents an unbroken succession of them, descriptive of the plagues of Egypt. Never was Handel's genius more severely taxed, never was it more triumphant, than in this wonderful chain of choruses. It was plain, however, from the faultless delivery of the first chorus, "And the children of Israel sighed by reason of the bondage," that the oratorio had been most carefully rehearsed, and that its great difficulties had been fully mastered. And so, without intermission, without a single unsatisfactory passage, without an instance of unsteadiness in any one of the parts, in short, with an uniform interpretation of Handel's ideas such as even he might have pronounced perfect, the rapt audience were carried forward through the miraculous visitations by which Moses was commissioned to rescue his oppressed countrymen from the land of Ham. "They loathed to drink," "He spoke the word and there came all manner of flies," "He gave them hailstones for rain," "He sent a thick darkness over all the land," "He smote all the first born of Egypt," put before one a series of musical pictures as expressive and awe-inspiring, as harmonious utterances, combined by the sublimest genius, could make them. Then follows the Exodus described in the three choruses "But as for his people, he led them forth as sheep," "Egypt was glad when they departed," "He rebuked the Red Sea and it was dried up," "And Israel saw that great work," which exhibit features as marked, as significant, and as striking, as any of those which had preceded them.

The second part of the oratorio, composed originally under the designation of *Moses' Song*, describes principally the emotions excited by a retrospect of the events shadowed forth in the music of the first part, and it is almost as varied, with a pervading tone of jubilation, however, throughout. We need hardly particularise the choruses—and yet we cannot forbear noticing the powerful effect produced by the passages "They sank

into the bottom like a stone," "Thou sentest forth thy wrath, which consumed them as stubble," "The floods stood upright as an heap," "All the inhabitants of Canaan shall melt away," and finally, "The horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea." No one who heard these passages delivered will ever forget it—at any rate, we never shall. We have only to add that the solo singing on Friday was worthy the choruses. The singers were not overtaken, and they executed the parts assigned to them by the great composer with as much spirit and artistic excellence as could be desired. The Festival closed with the National Anthem.

We have heard but one opinion of Friday's performance, and it accords with our own. As it was the concluding, so it was the most magnificent, of this series of musical celebrations. We cannot mention a single drawback upon the gratification we enjoyed. The pleasure was complete.

We conclude with an extract or two from the accounts which appeared in other journals. The *Times* thus describes the scene on the roads leading to Sydenham on Wednesday last:—"Not since the great day when her Majesty and the Emperor of the French paid a state visit to Norwood, have the roads presented such an appearance. From Dulwich, Sydenham, and Vauxhall, the stream of carriages was incessant; and as each separate avenue poured its tide of vehicles into the one general road up to the building, the numbers became almost unmanageable. The interminable hill which leads to the Downs on a Derby day is considered as affording an unique spectacle in this respect, but yesterday it was for a time quite outdone, and it will probably be long ere the public again witness such an assemblage of carriages as during the morning thronged the Dulwich road."

Much credit is due to the managers of the Crystal Palace Company, both for the railway and the interior arrangements. Not only were visitors directed to their places without trouble to themselves, but they found refreshments, both light and solid, more easily attainable than at many private parties."

The *Observer* says:—"The total number of persons admitted during the festival was about 40,000; this, however, included the whole of the admissions to the palace; chorus, band, stewards, and attendants being little short of 9,000 persons. A very large proportion of the company was admitted on payment of half a guinea, and the total receipts do not exceed 23,000*l*. The limit originally placed by the directors on the expenditure for the festival, the musical part of which was entrusted exclusively to the committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society, was 10,000 guineas. This sum has been considerably exceeded, and the total expense has not been less than 13,000*l*. To the paid members of the band and chorus a sum of 3,000*l* was distributed on Friday evening, in the short space of half an hour, at the temporary offices of the society in the Crystal Palace, and about an equal amount was paid yesterday. Upon a rough estimate, the surplus after payment of all expenses will be about 10,000*l*. Of this sum the Crystal Palace Company receive seven-ninths, and the remaining two-ninths are to be invested in the joint names of the company and the Sacred Harmonic Society towards the expenses of the grand centenary festival which is expected to be held in 1859; but in the event of that commemoration of Handel not being carried out, the funds so invested are to be equally divided between the Crystal Palace and the Sacred Harmonic Society. The proportion of gain, assuming these figures to be correct, which the Crystal Palace will receive, will be something like 8,000*l*, or probably about the same as that which was obtained at the Festival in Westminster Abbey in 1834."

## Spirit of the Press.

The dulness of the political world is reflected in the leading journals which are obliged to cast about for topics of editorial comment. The dearth of news is not without its advantages, for many subjects of interest which would otherwise be neglected obtain a share of attention they would not otherwise receive. The *Times* reproduces from American papers the free descriptions of the guests at Lord Napier's ball at Washington, reads a homily on the failure of Walker, the Fillibuster, scans with minute attention the Civil Service Estimates, and prophecies the failure of the approaching distribution of medals in Hyde Park by the hand of the Queen by reason of bad arrangements. With the *Daily News* it condemns the parsimonious spirit exhibited by some members of the House of Commons in dealing with the parks and palaces of London.

The *Spectator* makes bold to lay the blame of the suffering, mutilation, and indecorum that take place at St. James's, on the Queen's Drawing-rooms, upon the fair attendants themselves—

If they were squeezed, it was they who squeezed; and we regret to say that the excuse for the state of mind which betrayed them into these excesses is almost as painful to be told as the conduct itself. It is ignorance. It is nothing but that lamentable condition which prevents women from placing due restraints upon the expansion of their costume. If Mr. Roebuck could supply them with that veracious mirror which he must have in his emporium of "truth," there is not a woman in a hundred who would not perceive the deformity into which she is enticed by the excesses of the "mode." Fashion is in itself a delusion. One lady with some peculiarity of aspect looks beautiful, or engaging, or "distinguished," when set out with a peculiar arrangement of hair or dress. Other ladies would naturally like to look the same; and, forgetting the essential differences, they adopt the accessories. A girl with a round English face turns her hair back in a peculiar manner, with a faint hope that she may look like the Empress Eugénie; and if the effect falls short, it is a natural device to twist the hair a little more, strain the forehead a trifle tighter, to look even more Eugénistic than Eugénie. It is said that Marie Antoinette managed to be graceful in a hoop, which is one of the most surprising miracles ascribed to



that peerless lady; but ninety-nine women out of every hundred would fail at the same feat, though they could unquestionably purchase the requisite amount of whalebone and corset. Crinoline has the advantage of being rather less wooden, but that merit is not sufficient to constitute a graceful costume.

There is something yet more important than dress. When a perfect lady is thrust into a crowd, she will have some regard for herself, but more for others; for while selfishness is the meanest of vices, so the placing of your neighbour before yourself is the one specially exalted virtue. Now if every woman in that crowd were disembarassed of any regard for herself save the anxiety not to press too forward, and were anxious that her neighbour should pass without being incommode, there would obviously have been no pressure, and one or two, ay, three or four thousand ladies, could pass through St. James's Palace as easily as a whole skein of silk can be passed through the eye of a needle. "Pass!"—yes, and how! Self-possession, reticence, and unselfishness are the very essence of dignity and grace. Consideration for others lends loveliness even to the plainest of countenances, and throws a light of heaven itself into the loveliest. Action of that kind would make a woman graceful even in crinoline; and would, without Vice-Chamberlain or Police, marshal the fair bevy with an angelic order, placing our court above instead of below its rivals.

In discussing the remedies for the present difficulties of our Eastern empire our contemporary suggests "a recruiting of what we may call the British forces in India,—meaning by the word 'forces' not only the army, but still more the force of officers in the army, especially the regimental officers, the force of judges, and the force of civil servants. We must increase them both in number and grade if we are to render our empire safe."

The *Leeds Mercury*, true to its opposition to State grants for education, protests against the increase of our expedition in this direction, and shows the real working of capitation grants.

Under the head of "Education, Science, and Art," the amounts granted in 1852 amounted to 470,762*l.*, and in 1857 the estimate is 1,000,322*l.*, showing an increase within five years of 529,560*l.*, or 112 per cent.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.		
Grants in 1852.	Estimates in 1857.	Increase.
£470,762	£1,000,322	£529,560
		(112 per cent.)

But if we confine our view to the expenditure under the Committee of Council on Education (for Great Britain) we shall find a much more rapid proportionate increase in the past, together with a prospective increase for the future which must give pause to those who fondly hope for the abolition of the income-tax in 1860. In 1841 this expenditure was 30,000*l.*; in 1847 it had increased to 100,000*l.*; in 1852 it was 150,000*l.*; and in 1857 the estimate is 541,233*l.* Within the last five years the increase has been 261 per cent., and within the last ten years the increase has been 441 per cent.

EXPENDITURE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION (GREAT BRITAIN.)		
In 1841		£30,000
1847		100,000
1852		150,000
1857		541,233
Increase in five years		261 per cent.
Ditto ten years		441 "

But there is every prospect that the expenditure will continue to increase at something like the same rate for a great many years to come; for as yet not one-third of the elementary schools are brought under inspection or supplied with pupil-teachers, not one-fourth of the teachers are receiving Government grants, and not one-twentieth of the scholars are made the subject of capitation grants.

If the present minutes of council continue to be acted upon, the present rate of increase in the expenditure will be sustained, and in some future Budget we shall have "Public Education, Great Britain," figuring for something like 2,000,000*l.*

It is needless to state that until the year 1833 no Parliamentary grant was made for popular education in England, and until the year 1847 no grant was made except for a portion of the cost of building a number of schools—the whole expense of upholding and conducting the schools being contributed by the parents and the friends of education. There is, therefore, no ground for alleging that Government money is indispensable to the education of the people. Whether Government, which does everything in the most expensive way, which is habitually in the rear of all improvement and a drag upon progress, is likely in the long run to make a good educator, let those who know anything of Downing-street judge.

The members of the Legislature would do well to consider whether the latest step taken by the Committee of Council is not one which might be and ought to be retraced. That step is the capitation grants. It is as menacing in regard to future expenditure as it is false and useless.

The capitation grants were begun, by the mere act of the Committee of Council, without a word of discussion in Parliament, on the 1st of January, 1854. They were grants, at the average rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each scholar, made to schools in the rural districts and small unincorporated towns, and paid on every scholar who attended school 176 days in the year. The amounts paid were over and above all that was paid to teachers, pupil-teachers, &c., and went towards the general expenses of the school. This was in effect a relaxation of the conditions on which the building grants were made to the schools, namely, that a subscription list was provided equal to the maintenance of the schools: it was, indeed, a second relaxation—the minutes of council of 1846 being the first. The plea for the capitation grants was the poverty of the rural districts—a plea which will never be wanting when public money is to be had, but for which there never was less ground, in the history of this or any other country, than during the last ten years in England. But in 1856 the Committee of Council inserted a note in their estimate, informing Parliament that they had determined to extend the capitation grants to the large towns; so that, instead of applying to the schools of about one-half of the population, they would henceforth

apply to the schools of the entire country. And this measure was taken at a period when the manufactures and trade of England were in a more flourishing state than was ever before known, and when the labouring classes generally were enjoying greater comforts than at any former period.

A more unnecessary, and therefore wasteful, expenditure of the public money could not be made. So far as any explanation was vouchsafed, it was justified on the plea that there are poor districts in large towns needing help. Why, yes; but there are always rich districts, able and willing to help the poor ones. To make capitation grants to every school in the land, and especially in the wealthy seats of manufacture and commerce, because there are certain districts where the poor especially congregate, was surely one of the most monstrous practical blunders ever committed even in Downing-street.

But how does the system work? A parliamentary paper was published this year, stating the six schools which are receiving the largest amount of capitation grants, and of these six it happens that two are situated in Leeds. One is the school attached to the mills of Messrs. Marshall and Co., the great flax-spinners, who are among the wealthiest manufacturers in the kingdom; and the other is the school attached to St. George's Church, which has one of the richest congregations in Leeds. Now, these schools are supported in part by the payments of the children, and in part by the benevolence of Messrs. Marshall and of the congregation of St. George's Church. Is there the least shadow of a ground for placing either of them on the public taxation? Or is there any reason to believe that by doing so a single child will be additionally brought under education? Neither the one nor the other. Messrs. Marshall and Co. are not only rich, but liberal, and great friends of education; their schools would be maintained as long as one brick remained upon another. How is it that they should condescend to accept the capitation grants is inexplicable, except on the ground that, when such grants are offered, they as tax-payers may as well take their share. But if such schools as these receive them, it is evident that all the schools in the country will claim the grants—(except those who have conscientious scruples, and they may pay double). A third school out of the six is that of Worsley; which is doubtless the school on the great colliery estate of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Worsley, near Manchester,—a nobleman said to have an income exceeding two hundred thousand a year.

It is evident, then, that the capitation grants are supporting the schools of the richest towns and districts in the kingdom, as well as of the poorest; and that they will have no other effect except to supersede the benevolence of those who are both able and willing to help in the work of education.

The *Press* endeavours to make the best of Sir John Pakington's severance from his party on the Oaths Bill by describing it as an "exceptional question presenting difficulties which cannot be solved by the first principles of party." "To except unanimity of view upon such a subject would be impossible." The Conservative organ consider the speeches delivered at the Carlton Club dinner as a proof of the complete and perfect organisation of the Conservative party.

No public report of the proceedings has appeared in the papers, but we may state that, after the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, Field Marshal Viscount Combermere and Admiral Sir Thomas Herbert responding severally for the Army and Navy, the health of Sir William Jolliffe was proposed in an eloquent speech by the Earl of Derby, whose health in turn was proposed by the Earl of March. "The Duke of Richmond and the House of Peers," proposed by Mr. Walpole, was followed by "The Right Hon. B. Disraeli and the House of Commons," proposed by the Earl of Malmesbury. Sir John Pakington proposed "Sir Frederick Thesiger and the Conservative Bar," and Sir Edward Lytton proposed, "The Conservative Constituencies." The Earl of Derby then proposed "The New Members," which was responded to by the Hon. F. Lygon, M.P., for Tewkesbury.

It would thus appear that Mr. Disraeli is still recognised as the leader of the Opposition in the Lower House, that Sir E. Lytton has not yet retired from political life, and that Sir John Pakington holds to his party—his Jew speech notwithstanding.

Speaking of the scene in the House of Commons on Friday evening, on the examination of witnesses respecting the Rochdale election petition, the *Morning Star* says:—

Among the good men and true whom the late election dismissed to private life there were few whose merits were greater, or whose services were more appreciated by thoughtful men, than those of Mr. Edward Miall, the member for Rochdale. Quiet, modest, and unobtrusive, his voice was seldom heard in the House, but his vote and the whole weight of his influence were thrown into the popular cause. He held strong convictions on the voluntary question; but there was this difference between him and most men who hold strong convictions on an unpopular question—that he never obtruded them on unseasonable occasions; that he chose his time with judgment, stated his case with terseness and clearness, and, at the same time, with a total absence of discourtesy; and he thus succeeded in securing attention and commanding respect even from those most strongly opposed to him. Well, it was this member who was defeated at the last election by Sir Alexander Ramsay, a gentleman against whom we have nothing to say, because we frankly confess we never heard of him before. It is to be hoped, however, that the electors of Rochdale have been more fortunate in their inquiries, and have satisfied themselves that he is just the man for their money. But it is strongly suspected that there is another turn to be given to this colloquial phrase; that, instead of being the man for their money, he had—what some of them thought of more importance—the money for their men. A petition has been presented against his return, broadly averring that he has, by his agents, been guilty of bribery; witnesses have been brought up to town to prove the fact; and the examination before the House last night related to an attempt which was made to tamper with one of them.

It is averred that having first bribed him to vote against his conscience, he was offered a still further bribe to conceal his tempter's sin and his own shame by leaving the country. Such at least is the man's own statement, made in the face of the House of Commons, and with all the consequences of trifling with their authority staring him in the face. As we have said before, we do not accept the accusation on this man's bare word; but there is evidently enough to justify the most searching inquiry. The case is in good hands. General Thompson has taken charge of it, and we have no fear that any wriggling in any quarter will elude his perseverance and tenacity. The question is highly important; its interest reaches far beyond Rochdale. If bribery was practised in that town, we have some clue to the causes that led to the defeat of the popular candidates in other towns, where election agents were more discreet or more fortunate, but not more virtuous than their Rochdale colleagues.

#### SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

This day (Wednesday), this Museum, which may be regarded as the exponent of the consideration in which art education is at present held by the Government of this country, will be open to the general public. On Saturday last it was visited by her Majesty. On Monday morning it was exhibited to a select few. The South Kensington Museum is a result of the School of Design, founded in 1838, and the Great Exhibition of 1851. The School of Design, under the influence of the feeling generated by the Hyde Park Palace, expanded into the present Department of Science and Art, under the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and the nucleus of a permanent museum of arts was formed at Marlborough-house. To this museum are transferred all the ornamental specimens from Marlborough-house, the entire collection of the Architectural Museum, together with many articles belonging to the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851. Thus decorative art and practical science have a permanent home, which, moreover, is nobly adorned by the fine collection of pictures and drawings munificently given to the nation by Mr. Sheepshanks. The offices of the department and the training schools are under the same roof as the museum. The buildings are agreeably approached through a large garden, with a carriage-way, and are provided with a refreshment-room and all its appurtenances, after the model of art palaces in general, though on a comparatively small scale. The collection of works belonging to the department of ornamental art first attracts the notice of the spectator, occupying, as it does, the corridor in which he will find himself immediately after his entrance. Only a portion of the entire collection—which numbers upwards of 4,000 objects—is at present exhibited, inasmuch as about a fourth part, including the whole of the acquisitions from the Bernal collection, have been sent to Manchester. Fine specimens of mediæval furniture and of painted glass (ancient and modern) are to be found among these works, in addition to a most extensive series of reproductions, consisting of plaster casts, electrotype copies, engravings, &c. To the larger objects formerly exhibited at Marlborough House a hall in the centre of the buildings is appropriated. Here are copies from the frescoes of the *loggie* of Raffaele, the cast from Michael Angelo's colossal figure of David, and the collection of models in wax and clay moulded by the same illustrious artist. The educational department of the museum occupies the centre of a large iron building, which forms a wing of the entire edifice. It comprises specimens of scientific instruments, objects of natural history, models of schoolrooms, casts of classical statues, and a library of 5,000 volumes, all admirably arranged. But probably the chief attraction in the first instance will be the Sheepshanks collection of pictures, which are placed in a gallery above the educational department, and number no less than 234. The works selected by the liberal donor were chiefly in illustration of English domestic life, or represented English scenery. From the pencil of Mr. Mulready there are twenty-eight works, produced in the course of fifty years, and therefore completely showing the progress of the painter through the whole of his career. Five pictures are by Mr. Webster, another sedulous student of juvenile woe and joy, and all the episodes of rustic existence. Sixteen works are by Sir E. Landseer, twenty-three by Mr. Leslie (in his best days), and the names of Turner, Creswick, Collins, Callcott, Constable, Redgrave, Roberts, and Stanfield sparkle in the catalogue. In some few instances (in the case of Turner, for example) empty frames now occupy the places of the actual pictures, but the vacancy will be supplied without delay. The nucleus of a collection of sculpture has also been formed by the assemblage of about fifty works, contributed by twenty-five artists, among whom are Messrs. Bailey, Bell, Foley, Munro, Calder, Marshall, and the late Sir R. Westmacott. By the collection of the architectural museum, which occupies a large portion of the gallery and descends into the lower corridor, a complete history of the mediæval architecture of France and England is represented by almost numberless casts of decorative details. The "trade collection," which is likewise in the gallery, and is the property of the Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, will not always remain in its present complete state. Another department is the "economic museum," formed by Mr. Twining, and presented by him to the Government. The articles in this department are intended to further the knowledge of "common things" with a view to the general amelioration of mankind. Everything has been done to render the new museum a source of instruction and amusement to all classes alike. On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, being students' days, the price of admission will be 6*d.*; on the other days of the week admission will be free. The hours will ex-



tend from ten to four, but the museum will likewise be open on the evenings of Monday and Thursday, from seven to ten. The catalogues required cost 1d. each.

#### HER MAJESTY AND THE BISHOPS.

The Queen held a Court on Saturday afternoon for the reception of addresses on the Throne. She was attended by Sir G. Grey. The first address was from the Convocation of Bishops and Clergy of the province of Canterbury. Accompanying the Archbishop were the Bishops of London, Winchester, Oxford, Hereford, Chichester, and Worcester; the Dean of Bristol (Prolocutor); the Deans of Westminster and Worcester; the Archdeacons of London and Westminster, Middlesex, Buckingham, Bedford, and Bristol, and other clergymen. The following is an extract from the address presented:—

Since the last occasion when we were permitted to address your Majesty several subjects of much interest to the national church have been brought under our consideration. Among these we humbly conceive that none calls more urgently for our attention than the best mode of extending the blessings of the Church to the increasing population, which has far out-grown the actual provision both of the number of clergy and of the funds available for their support. While we deeply regret this spiritual destitution we thankfully acknowledge the measure of private liberality which has been directed towards the purpose of conveying the means of grace to our population at home, and to those colonial possessions of your Majesty which are so widely extending the laws, the language, the liberties, and, as we trust, the religion of our native land. It is a gratifying reflection that, through private munificence, with little assistance from public sources, your Majesty's reign has been signalised by the erection of new sees in every quarter of the globe—from Africa to New Zealand, from Victoria to Rupert's Land. We have observed with satisfaction that your Majesty has been pleased to appoint a commission to consider the boundaries of some of the dioceses in England, and we earnestly pray that their inquiries and recommendations may be so directed as to promote the efficiency and well-being of our Church. In the promotion of public education—a question which intimately concerns us as ministers of religion—we thankfully acknowledge the liberal aid afforded us by public grants. The attention directed towards the instruction of the young is a marked feature of the present age, but we deeply deplore the difficulties which in too many cases induce the labouring classes to remove their children from school at a very early age, before they have received the full advantages of a sound education and been properly instructed in their duty towards God and man.

It is difficult to suggest the remedy, but if it should please your Majesty, in accordance with the spirit of that general summons in your Majesty's writ "to treat of certain difficult and urgent affairs concerning your Majesty, the security and defence of the Church of England, and the peace and tranquillity and public good of your kingdom and your subjects of the same," to commit to our special deliberation this or any other question affecting the interest of our holy religion or the usefulness of the Church, we trust that we shall not be found unmindful of the solemn character of the functions we are called to discharge, and shall conduct our proceedings in a spirit of reverent dependence upon the Divine blessing, and with the diligence which would become us in obeying your Majesty's commands. Hitherto the shortness of time given to our consultations has in a great measure frustrated the advantages which we humbly trust would result if fuller opportunity were afforded for ascertaining the opinions of the clergy by discussion in Convocation.

Her Majesty returned the following "most gracious answer":—

I receive with much gratification your renewed assurance of loyal and affectionate attachment to my Throne and person, and I thank you for your expression of sympathy with my deep sorrow for the recent loss of my beloved aunt, the late Duchess of Gloucester.

I heartily concur in your feelings of gratitude to Almighty God for the many and great blessings which he has bestowed on my family and on this nation; and I sincerely pray that your zealous endeavours to increase the efficiency of the Church, to extend its ministrations, and to render them as conducive as possible to the advancement throughout my dominions of peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, will, by the Divine blessing, tend to establish our national prosperity on the surest foundations, and to promote the permanent welfare and highest interests of all classes of my people.

The Archbishop kissed hands. The Prolocutor, the Dean of Bristol, had also the honour to kiss the hand of the Sovereign. His grace, with the bishops and clergy, then withdrew.

An address of congratulation from the corporation of the city of London was then presented.

#### MIDDLE CLASS EDUCATION.

The new statute on middle-class examinations, which was promulgated by the University of Oxford on Friday, June 5th, and accepted by that body on Wednesday, June 10th, was submitted to the members of Convocation on Wednesday last, and finally carried by a large majority—the numbers being for the measure, omitting the title "Associate of Arts" (which formed the subject of a separate vote), 75 against 17. Vote two, on the title "Associate of Arts" for, 52; against, 36. The Convocation was well attended. [We were in error in stating last week that the proposed scheme had been rejected. What appear to have been rejected were some of the provisions of a statute on the subject of public examinations.]

The College of Preceptors is extending its usefulness in examining the pupils of middle-class schools. During the past three weeks, about 2,400 pupils at schools have undergone the examination of the college, of whom 464 have received honour certificates.

On Thursday a meeting was held at York, to consider the suggestions which have been recently made for a system of public examinations under the control and direction of the two universities. The Rev.

Canon Trevor occupied the chair. The Rev. H. G. Robinson, principal of the York and Ripon Training Institution, moved a resolution, expressing complete approval of the suggestions set forth by the Rev. F. Temple, one of her Majesty's Government Inspectors of Schools, in his letter to the master of Pembroke College, Oxford, namely,—the expediency of some plan for securing the co-operation of the universities in the promotion of education among the middle classes. The Hon. and Rev. S. W. Lawley seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, as were also those resolutions submitted afterwards. The Rev. Canon Hey, principal of St. Peter's school, York, moved that a system of public examination be instituted of such a character as that which has already received the approval of the governing body of the University of Oxford—such as will tend to increase the efficiency of middle schools, and to give a stimulus to middle-class education generally. The Rev. R. Daniel seconded the motion. Mr. Ald. J. Meek proposed a resolution to the effect that the carrying out of the intended object would be greatly facilitated by the appointment of local standing committees, by correspondence with the university delegates, and by co-operating with them in carrying out the necessary arrangements. Mr. Etches seconded the motion. The Rev. T. Myers, moved that an address from York and its neighbourhood, expressive of sympathy and approval, be adopted, and that, after as many signatures as possible have been obtained, it should be presented to the authorities at Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham respectively. Agreed to.

#### Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen held a levee in St. James's Palace on Thursday afternoon. This reception was more fully attended than any former court at St. James's since her Majesty's accession, with the exception of the first levee held by the Queen on coming to the throne. The Queen commenced the reception of the court at two o'clock, and the gentlemen attending continued passing uninterruptedly for the space of two hours and three quarters. The presentations on this occasion exceeded 600. The Earl of Fife delivered to the Queen the ensigns of the Order of the Thistle worn by his uncle the late Earl. Sir Frederick Pottinger delivered to the Queen the insignia of the G.C.B. worn by his father the late Sir Henry Pottinger. Captain Colin Halkett delivered the ensigns of the G.C.B. worn by his father the late General Halkett. The Chisholm delivered the insignia of the G.C.B. worn by his uncle the late General Macdonell. Viscount Hardinge delivered the insignia of K.C.B. worn by his father the late Viscount. The Queen and the Prince were accompanied by the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, and the Duke of Cambridge, and attended by the principal officers of the household. Her Majesty wore a black silk train, trimmed with crape and bouquets of black flowers. The petticoat, black crape, trimmed with black flowers. The head dress, black feathers and black-circlet.

On Friday the Archduke Maximilian of Austria and Prince Frederick William of Prussia went to Claremont and visited the Countess de Neuilly. In the evening the Queen gave in Buckingham Palace, a concert at which Mdlle. Piccolomini, Madame Bosio, Madame Novello, Madame Albani, Mdlle. Artot, Signor Giuglini, Signor Gardoni, Signor Ronconi, and Herr Formes assisted. On Saturday the Queen held a court for the reception of addresses. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria took a river steamer down the Thames on Saturday morning, and inspected the *Great Eastern* steam-ship, Greenwich Hospital, the London Docks, the Thames Tunnel, and the Tower of London. In the afternoon his Imperial Highness went to the British Museum and Madame Tussaud's exhibition. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and Prince Frederick William of Prussia, went in the evening to Brompton, to be present at the opening of the South Kensington Museum, Department of Science and Art.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. It was attended by all the ministers.

Mr. Wm. Thompson has been appointed United States Consul at Southampton, in the room of Mr. J. R. Croakey, resigned.

Lord Palmerston has conferred a pension of 70l. per annum upon the widow of the late Mr. Hugh Miller, in recognition of his services to literature and science.

Dr. Newman has resigned, or is about to resign, the Rectorship of the Catholic University at Dublin. It is said he is anxious to get back to his home, his books, and missionary duties.

Mr. Bright arrived at Rochdale, from his continental tour, on Friday evening, and many of the leading residents of the borough took an early opportunity of visiting him, and of congratulating him upon the greatly improved state of his health.

Archbishop M'Hale has arrived in town in pursuance of the warrant from the Speaker, directing his attendance before the Mayo committee. He is staying at the residence of Cardinal Wiseman, and is accompanied by a large body of the Tuam priests, who are to give evidence on this interesting inquiry.

A grand and imposing ceremony will take place in Hyde-park on Friday next, the 26th instant. The Victoria Cross will be distributed to those deemed worthy of the distinction. Her Majesty will grace the scene with her presence, attended by an array of officers of rank.

The commission appointed to examine into the question of the most eligible site for the new National Gallery, has reported in favour of the site remaining where it is. The only one of the commissioners who voted for the removal of the National Gallery from Trafalgar-square, was Mr. Richmond. Mr. Faraday, it is said, did not vote at all, as he could not make up his mind on the subject. Lord Broughton and the other commissioners voted in favour of continuing the building in its present situation.

The Lords of the Treasury have sanctioned the proposal submitted by Mr. John Francis to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for stamping the covers of newspaper agents with an impressed stamp, having a rim attached expressing the name and address of the sender. Authority has also been given to the Board of Inland Revenue to make a new stamp, denoting a threepenny rate of postage—a stamp that will prove of special service in respect to the large number of newspapers now transmitted to India via Marseilles.

#### Miscellaneous News.

Three men were on Wednesday suffocated in a sewer at Wapping-wall by an escape of mephitic gas. They were engaged in repairing the sewer.

Two girls convicted of shop-lifting at Bath on Friday contrived to effect their escape from the cell at the station in which they were confined previous to their removal to gaol by wrenching out one of the iron bars. They were re-captured.

The market-day of the New Metropolitan Cattle Market has been altered by the Common Council from Friday to Thursday, on petition of the butchers, who state that they require more time to get the animals home, so as to have them in good condition to slaughter for the Saturday retailing.

Two Russian guns, iron twenty-four pounders, captured at Sebastopol, and presented by her Majesty's Government to the corporation of Bradford, have been placed in the Peel Park, Bradford. Their reception was celebrated by a gala, attended by several thousand persons, on Saturday evening.

There has been a sad calamity in the Shetland Islands. Early on the morning of Wednesday last, while the haaf boats were prosecuting the fishing, they were overtaken by a sudden and severe gale of wind, by which three belonging to the island of Uist, and one to North Marine, were lost, with all on board. Each boat was manned by six men, consequently no fewer than twenty-four have perished by this terrible calamity, the greater part of whom have left helpless and destitute families. It is feared that more than sixty children have been made fatherless by this terrible calamity.

Mr. Edward Briggs, manufacturer, a councillor, and a magistrate of Blackburn, has committed suicide by suspending himself from a beam in his engine room. He was 39 years of age, and has left a widow and three children to lament his death. He was well known in the town and district in which he resided as a kind and charitable man, and his melancholy death has thrown a gloom over the district. He was a man of great business qualities and talent, and was much respected by his workpeople.

Michael Crawley, a labourer, an ill-looking old man, aged 62, has been committed for trial by the magistrates of Stratford, on the charge of having murdered his wife, Mary Crawley, also aged 62, by beating in her skull with a billhook. The unhappy couple lived in Wells-street, Stratford. The prisoner was a jobbing labourer, and two or three days last week was employed haying on Hackney-marches. He was of drunken habits, and had before been in custody for ill-treating his wife, who went about selling small parcels of greengrocery.

THE ARTISANS DISCHARGED FROM WOOLWICH ARSENAL AND DOCKYARD appealed to the public and to the Government for aid to enable them to emigrate. Subscriptions flowed in, Government granted 3,000l., and a fund has been created sufficient to convey all the persons who desire to emigrate to Sydney or to Canada—some 750 men, women, and children. The first detachment left Gravesend for Quebec, in the *Midlothian*, on Saturday week. On Friday last another batch of 276 persons left. All of them are provided with railway tickets, which will enable them to travel to Toronto, where work will be provided for them.

THE NEW MILITARY HOSPITAL.—The charge of unhealthiness preferred against Netley as a site for a military hospital has called forth a strong expression of opinion from the medical gentlemen practising at Southampton. The medical society of that town, at the request of the Mayor, report that the accusation is entirely opposed to their experience; that ague and malarious diseases are unknown in the district, unless imported; and that the mortality of Southampton is below the average of other towns of equal population and extent. It is stated that the Government, animated by the testimony of a host of medical men that the site is salubrious, have resolved to continue the erection of Netley Hospital.

THUNDERSTORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday morning, shortly before one o'clock, the metropolis and the suburban parts of London were visited by a violent thunderstorm, which lasted for upwards of an hour. The storm was at its height about half-past one o'clock, when the lightning became extremely vivid, illuminating the atmosphere for miles around. The peals of thunder were at intervals loud and long. A complete deluge of rain followed. In the neighbourhood of Inkpen, a few miles only from the town of Hungerford, in Berkshire, three men, named Martin, Buxey, and Palmer, were employed in mowing the grass on the lawn of Kirby-house, the residence of Mr. J. Butler, on Tuesday afternoon,



## Law, &amp;c.

and when a storm of thunder and lightning broke over the place, one of them suggested that they should run beneath a tree. Martin, knowing that trees generally attracted lightning, immediately remarked, "We had better go anywhere than under a tree." Buxey and Palmer, however, as the storm was severe, and the hail was falling heavily at the time, ran and seated themselves beneath a large lime tree, but Martin walked off to a cottage, and was safely sheltered. In about half an hour after the storm had abated both Buxey and Palmer were found lying on the grass beneath the tree, quite dead, the electric fluid having first struck the upper part of the tree, then descended it, and laid prostrate the two men who were sitting there.

**A CRIMINAL'S ACCOUNT OF HIS CAREER.**—Here is his own version of a criminal's career in crime and its attendant vices, as detailed by himself on his way to St. Augustine's (Canterbury) Goal:—"My name is not Thomas, nor do I belong to Sittingbourne. I was not such a flat as to tell your superintendent who I was and where I came from. But it doesn't matter now. He said he thought I was a ticket-of-leave man; so did another gentleman say so to-day. They were not far out. I am a native of Devonshire. A few years ago, with a companion, I committed a highway robbery on a gentleman. I stole 100*l.* from him. I managed to give my companion the slip, and then hid 98 sovereigns in the hollow of a tree near by. We then went to a beerhouse and got drinking. My companion wanted me to share the money, but I put him off. He got suspicious, however, and went out and got two police-officers, and 'split,' and they came and took me into custody. They found on me 1*l.* 10*s.* in gold and some silver. This man turned Queen's evidence, and gave evidence against me. I was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The Judge wanted me to tell where the money was; but I knew they would not give me any more if I didn't tell, so I wouldn't tell 'em. I served four years, and then got a ticket of leave and 14*l.* 14*s.* from the Government. I had a good spree until the money was all gone. I then made the best of my way down to where I put the 98 sovereigns; and there I found them, as I had left them, in the hollow of the tree. I had a jolly good spree as long as it lasted. I have since been a soldier, and also in the navy; but whether they want me again or not I don't know nor do I care."—The following is the description of this prisoner: it may lead, perhaps (with the above particulars), to his identification elsewhere:—He is a short thick-set man, about 5ft. 6in. in height, with round, full, sunburnt face, and thick neck; thick hair at the sides, but very thin on the top; has the appearance of having been at sea.—*South Eastern Gazette.*

**SHOCKING MURDER AND ROBBERY.**—At Chingford Hatch, a few miles from Woodford, Essex, is an old farm house. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. Small, left on Sunday forenoon to attend Divine service in the parish church at Chingford. As they left they observed a man standing near the house, and having previously seen him at or near the spot they gave particular notice to the circumstance. The house was left in charge of an old woman of about sixty, who acted as confidential housekeeper and cook. This unfortunate woman, whose name was Mary White, had previously sent an invitation to her niece, who reached the house between eleven and twelve o'clock. To enter, she passed through a back gate in the lane, and on getting to the back kitchen on the ground floor, she was horror-struck with the sight that presented itself; for on the floor lay her aunt with her head nearly severed from her body, the throat being cut in two places, the wounds extending almost from one ear to the other. The body was lying in a large pool of blood, and from the general appearance of the room it was evident that a violent struggle had taken place between the murderer and his victim. On the floor were marks of blood and the unfortunate woman's clothes were literally torn to pieces, also showing that after the deed was committed the body was dragged round the room. This awful discovery had such an effect upon the niece that she swooned, and it was some minutes before she recovered. When she did, she gave an alarm which brought several of the neighbours to the spot. The police were also soon after in attendance, as well as medical aid. The poor creature was pronounced to be quite dead, but the body was still warm. A search, which the police immediately made, seemed to show that the murderer, after committing the act, must have gone to Mr. Small's bureau, in one of the upper rooms, and taking from it a hammer and chisel, with the aid of which he forced open the whole of the drawers and robbed the place of money, watches, and jewellery, the exact amount and description of articles taken being at present unascertained. The police, while prosecuting their search, found a knife besmeared with blood in a salt-box, and a clasp-knife with a buck-horn handle, rather rusty, in a bowl; and it is supposed that failing to accomplish his purpose with the aid of the first-named weapon he had recourse to the second, which would account for the wounds in the throat. The assassin, after performing the bloody business, and robbing the house, must have gone out by the back entrance, as footsteps can be traced in that direction almost as far as the railway-station, leaving no doubt that he took the first train after one o'clock for London. He has not yet been taken.

An extraordinary witness has appeared at Leith Police Court in a case of robbery; Mrs. McLeod has lived five months over a century; yet she is in possession of all her bodily and mental faculties, and she gave her evidence very clearly. She was born in Orkney, and has one of her seven children living, an old man.

**PROSECUTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—The directors of the late Royal British Bank already in custody or liberated on bail are at present five in number. Mr. Owen, Mr. Stapleton, M.P., and Mr. Macleod, have put in bail for their appearance; Mr. Humphrey Brown is in the Queen's Bench Prison, not having completed his bail. Mr. Alderman Kennedy is on his way to this country, in custody of one of the assistants of Inspector Field. Bail is ready to be given to the required amount for Mr. Kennedy. He was taken to Wiesbaden. Mr. H. D. Macleod, who was a director of the bank in the earliest stages, surrendered himself at Boulogne on Thursday last. He was subsequently brought up before Mr. Justice Erle, at Judges' Chambers, when the amount of his bail was fixed at 8,000*l.*, himself in 4,000*l.* and two sureties of 2,000*l.* each. Mr. Humphrey Brown, it appears succeeded for some time in evading being taken, by wearing green spectacles and a wig, which most effectually altered his personal appearance. No proceedings will be taken against Mr. Apsley Pellatt. The indictments against the parties are for having conspired fraudulently to obtain a charter from her Majesty's Privy Council, and also for conspiring to obtain money by fraudulent representations. The trials will not, it is expected, come off before November, and they will take place in the Court of Queen's Bench. The bill to enable the assignees of the bank to effect a compromise between the shareholders and depositors has passed the House of Commons, and now awaits a second reading in the House of Lords. Mr. Cameron, the late manager of the bank, has been arrested at Lausanne; and it is also reported that Mr. Esdaile, the governor of the bank, has been captured.

**THE ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM ASSOCIATION AND ITS LEGAL OFFICER.**—An action, brought by Henry Wait Hall, formerly an attorney, against Mr. Revans, the Honorary Secretary of the Administrative Reform Association, for the sum of 15*l.* 18*s.* as balance of salary, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday week. In his evidence, Mr. Hall said that he had been engaged by Mr. Revans to fill the post of "legal officer" for a year; that his salary was to be 2*l.* 2*s.* per week; but that he was to conduct and oppose election petitions, and thereby increase his income. To assist himself, he took his son from the Customs. He was appointed in August 1856, and in October he was dismissed, because the Council did not approve of "his mode of working the franchise department." Mr. Revans denied that Mr. Hall had been engaged for a year: "as the funds of the association were entirely derived from subscriptions, which might fail at any moment, it was impossible to enter into longer than weekly engagements." Neither was he engaged to attend to election petitions, nor authorised to employ a clerk. Mr. Hall occupied much of his time in writing a pamphlet. The Council dismissed him because his views were not in harmony with those of the association. Lord Campbell said the question for the jury was, did they believe Mr. Revans, or Mr. Hall? The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

**ROUX v. WISEMAN.**—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, this case again came up. This, it will be remembered, was an action brought by the Abbé Roux against Cardinal Wiseman, to recover damages for the loss of a document, whereby the Princess Letitia Wyse, the wife of the British Minister at Athens, and cousin of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, acknowledged that she was indebted to the plaintiff in a certain sum of money. The trial took place at Gloucester, before Mr. Justice Crowder, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff. The rule, which had been subsequently obtained by Mr. Keating, the present Solicitor-General, for a new trial, on the ground of the verdict being against the evidence, and excessive damages, now came on for argument. Mr. Serjeant Pigott, with whom was Mr. Huddleston, now showed cause against the rule. He submitted that there was abundant evidence to support the verdict, and said the jury who had tried the case had an opportunity, which their lordships had not, of seeing the respective parties, and drawing their own conclusions as to which party was either mistaken, or had intentionally misstated the facts. Mr. Griffiths followed on the same side. The case was then postponed to the 26th inst.

**SENDING THREATENING LETTERS.**—On Wednesday, Rebecca Rose Hamilton, was tried before the Central Criminal Court for sending a threatening letter to Mr. Allingham, a surgeon in Moorgate-street. The writer threatened to accuse Mr. Allingham of infamous conduct unless he sent money to a certain address: he knew nothing of the writer. For some time past, it appears, hundreds of similar letters have been sent to gentlemen in the City, and it is alleged that Hamilton was the writer. She was found guilty in Mr. Allingham's case; and Mr. Baron Watson sentenced her to transportation for life.

**EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ABDUCTION.**—An abduction case, which has excited some interest, was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday. Joshua Erlam, formerly a captain in one of the Middlesex militia regiments, was indicted for the abduction of Rose Goodman, a Jewess, aged fourteen years and ten months. Erlam was a married man, but long separated from his wife. He met the girl at Hammersmith, in July, 1856, and spoke to her—she nothing loath. She afterwards met him by appointment in London and at Brighton; all the time being unaware that Erlam was a married man. On the 23rd of August last she met him in the Haymarket, and went with him to Boulogne. Her father

followed to the continent, but could not find them. They travelled to Brussels and Mayence, and in this last town Erlam admitted that he was married. Here he left the girl for a few days, and she wrote to her father, who directed her to meet him at Ostend. Erlam accompanied her to Ostend, and there the trio took dinner together in Miss Rose's bedroom. Under cross-examination, the young lady admitted that she had told Erlam that she was sixteen years of age. There was no evidence to show previous consent on the part of the father. The jury found a verdict of guilty; and Lord Campbell, finding in the conduct of the girl and her father some "circumstances of mitigation," sent Erlam to prison for three months only.

**PERSONAL CHASTISEMENT IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**—At the Surrey Sessions, last week, Mr. Theodore Dupuis, one of the masters of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, was charged with undue severity towards George James Moule, aged twelve years, one of the school-boys, by beating him about the back, loins, and thighs with a cane. This case was sent for trial about the end of last month from the Southwark Police-court. The boy had been laughing and talking and disturbing a class, and Mr. Dupuis struck him upon the back with a cane. The boy then fell or rolled down on the floor, and Mr. Dupuis again struck him several times with the cane. When the boy went home his mother examined him, and obtained a summons against Mr. Dupuis. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The chairman said he quite agreed in the verdict. If they had found the gentleman guilty no personal chastisement could have been inflicted in schools.

**VITRIOL THROWING.**—At the Central Criminal Court last week, John Brett was convicted of throwing vitriol on Thomas Robinson. Sentence—transportation for fifteen years.

**TRIALS FOR MURDER.**—On Thursday, Robert Robinson Tripp, a strange-looking old man, was tried for the murder of James Scott. The particulars of this homicide have been already noted. It occurred in a lodging-house belonging to Scott in Islington; Tripp was a lodger, in arrear with his rent; landlord and lodger quarrelled; Scott went to Tripp's room in the middle of the night, apparently intending to stop there till the morning, and then put in an execution; there was a squabble. Tripp stabbed his landlord with a sword, and death ensued. The prisoner's counsel urged that this was not a murder. Mr. Baron Watson said that Scott's conduct in distraining for rent in the middle of the night was illegal, and Tripp would have been justified in resisting his entrance, but not in using a deadly weapon. The jury convicted of Manslaughter only; and the prisoner was sentenced to eight years of penal servitude.—Charles Melbourne was afterwards indicted for feloniously shooting with intent to murder William Murrell, a policeman who had taken him into custody in the Haymarket, for a previous offence. The jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding the prosecutor with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. He was then sentenced to transportation for life.—On Friday, James Geary, who attempted to murder his wife on the 23rd ult., was found guilty, and sentenced to six years' penal servitude.

**THE FAMOUS GAMBLING REVELATIONS** which excited so much curiosity some time ago have been reproduced in the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Sidebottom sought on Monday to recover the sum of 6,525*l.* which he had lost in a gaming house, of which the defendant was proprietor. Mr. Sidebottom was successful.

**COMMERCIAL MORALITY.**—An important case occupied the Central Criminal Court on Friday and Saturday; Mr. Baron Channell presiding. John Hind May, William Taylor, and George David Myers were charged with having unlawfully conspired to obtain a large quantity of goods by false pretences. The persons whose property had been thus misappropriated were Mr. Thomas Gorman and Mr. Alexander Lawson, manufacturers of Irish cambric at Lurgan, in Ireland. The facts of the case are told in a few words:—William Taylor buys and sells upon commission; and to him Mr. Gorman, one of the prosecutors, applied to effect a sale for him with some of the London warehousemen. Some handkerchiefs were left with Taylor as a sample, and soon after Mr. Gorman, who had in the meanwhile returned to Ireland, received a letter from him, announcing that he could dispose of the goods to May, who carried on business as a warehouseman in Huggin-lane. The Lurgan manufacturer, however, made some inquiries concerning May, the result of which was unsatisfactory, and he therefore wrote to Taylor, telling him emphatically that he would have no dealings with that person. A short time after this Mr. Gorman received another letter from Taylor, stating that he had made preliminary arrangements for the sale of the handkerchiefs with Messrs. Myers and Co., formerly of Ludgate-hill—tradesmen of undoubted credit—and he advised him to close with the offer. Handkerchiefs were accordingly supplied to the amount of 647*l.*, and of these Taylor acknowledged the receipt. There was, however, a hitch about the payment. Taylor informed his principal that the purchasers were not quite satisfied with the price, and he had been compelled to make a small deduction. A few days afterwards Taylor again wrote to Mr. Gorman, enclosing a check for 100*l.*, but informing him that Myers and Co. had repudiated the bargain, and, worse still, that the goods had been intercepted by May. Taylor said, in point of fact, that May had stolen the handkerchiefs, inasmuch as he had come to his warehouse when he was absent, and had carried them away without his knowledge or consent. Now, it turned out that when the goods were delivered in London they had been opened in



the presence of both Taylor and May, and they were subsequently disposed of by May to Messrs. Meeking and Co., of Holborn, for about half the cost price to the manufacturer. As Myers was acquitted by the jury, with the full approval of the presiding judge, we need only say that the evidence to connect him with the transaction was that he was constantly in company with May, and that, immediately upon the completion of the sale to Meekings, May had paid into the Union Bank to the credit of Myers two checks to the amount of 150*l.* To proceed, however, with the narrative of the transaction—when Mr. Gorman arrived in London to look after his interests Taylor persisted in the story that May had got possession of the handkerchiefs without his privity. It appeared that these two men had formerly occupied the same offices, and that at the time of these transactions they lived in the same private house at Pimlico. Mr. Gorman in vain endeavoured to obtain payment from any of the parties whose names were mixed up with these transactions, and so, finally, he proceeded criminally against all. It is unnecessary to enter at any length into the case of the other prosecution, which was consolidated with the one instituted at the instance of Mr. Gorman. Mr. Lawson's case was in so far less complicated than the handkerchiefs which he forwarded to England were directly sold to May at the instance of Taylor. A bill for 200*l.*, which he had given in part payment, was dishonoured, and a check subsequently given in compensation for the dishonour of this bill shared the same fate. Upon this state of facts the jury acquitted Myers, but found Taylor and May guilty. The judge in passing sentence considered that Taylor had been to a certain extent the dupe and tool of May, and accordingly sentenced him to but six months' imprisonment, while May was to be imprisoned for the full period of 12 months. The character given to Taylor was very good, but the facts against him were very bad; character, however, prevailed against facts.

### Literature.

*England and her Colonies; or, Progress in Unity; a Plea for Individual Rights and Imperial Duties.* By ROBERT FLETCHER. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longman, and Roberts. 1857.

THIS small work is full of wise suggestion and philosophic utterance. The Colonial question, so far as our knowledge extends, has never been so thoroughly discussed, or so profoundly investigated. Our readers are not to expect in Mr. Fletcher's work statistics of any of our colonies, or their history, productions, and prospective future. But the questions propounded are, Why do the Anglo-Saxon race go abroad? What mission have they to fulfil in Canada, the far West, and Australia? And what are the significant results of our widely diffused immigration in these and other colonies? Those who follow our advice and procure this valuable little book, for it can be carried easily in the pocket, like many other small volumes on large subjects, must not expect anything romantic or demonstrative; it is a quiet but earnest, and often eloquent argument on the too much neglected truth that at home, and in our colonies, "with divine morals we shall have divine politics."

There is freshness and power, even if also something fantastic, in the following. Adam and Eve, says Mr. Fletcher, were the first emigrants:—

"They lost their Eden by yielding, one after another, to the seducing spirit; but they gained, such was the Godlike dealing with them, the fee of a world. . . . The first son and daughter of God became the father and mother of this world; simple man and woman, but heroes both, and that of the most genuine kind, not only from their parentage, but from the labours they had to endure, and the trophies they had to win; heroes both, the first step they took, when they left the bowers of delight, to become workers. They enter at once into the struggle. All things were prepared; they for the world, and the world for them. With powers, and faculties, and promises equal, munificently equal to the occasion, they were to inaugurate humanity; it was their task; and they achieved it."

"They became more renowned for their fall than their innocence; for their sorrow than their joy; and we have handed down to us the story of their consolation in a divine engagement for their final redemption, without which the struggle must have been hopeless. So far as their special humanity is concerned, the physical and moral relations of paternity and maternity became the basis of all mundane government. The love of offspring followed the raising of offspring. So far as our capacity for judgment extends, both Adam and Eve were immeasurable gainers in spite of the tempter's success. The joy and delight of Eve when she gave birth to her first child were more natural and of more worth than all she had ever felt before; the flowers of the garden, and the angels of heaven, vanished before that mother's love."

We make but one quotation more—and we do so in the hope of stimulating our readers to procure this book, keep it by them, and read it again and again.

"Heroic work is done now-a-days without heroes. The great things are done by the little ones. They are brought about, not by gigantic, single-handed wonder-workers, but by myriad-handed and myriad-minded co-operatives. The old-fashioned hero could never do this work; and it is right well for the world that we have probably seen the last of these stupendous individualities. If there should be one or two of the 'great men' left, they will be dealt with according to their deserts. The world has nearly done, let us hope, with the monstrosities of our race. Not one of those which remain, feels himself a match for a common newspaper. Briareus, with his hundred hands, or Argus, with his hundred eyes, would be superseded, and their services refused, if tendered. We will give to the olden Hercules

all credit for dealing effectually with his hydras and lions. Apollo, graced with his sun-bright arrows, demolished his Python. The club of the one, or the quiver of the other, might have been fittingly suspended in some temple which a Phidias or an Apelles might have built or adorned. But we are no believers in any modern personifications of sheer strength or sheer beauty; we have no Pantheon for such receptions; no worship to bestow on them. We can neither assuage our ills, or subdue the chimeras which afflict or haunt us by means such as theirs. We, in these times, are coming to know that, in order to be of any service, we must be as single-handed and self-relying as the feigned demigods, and yet mutually respectful and profoundly self-dependent; for this is the social law of modern civilisation, that as each person is to deal with his own specific lot, so the whole force and power and genius of society can be brought to bear on any soil, however gigantic, which touches its freedom. Any evil which may be considered as impeding the free action of this apparently insignificant, but sacred and constituent unit, will be annihilated by the force of all. *The rights of the atoms make the laws of their masses.*"

We have quoted more largely than we intended, and therefore we conclude by our earnest and cordial recommendation of one of the most thoughtful books on an abundantly canvassed subject that has appeared, and for which we heartily wish an extensive circulation.

*Samson's Riddle; or, Who is Jezebel?* By the Rev. JAMES THOMAS CAMPBELL, M.A., late Rector of Tilton, in the county and diocese of Chester. London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street. 1857.

THE Rev. J. T. Campbell, M.A., appears to have been afflicted with that disease known as cacothese scribendi, one of the diagnoses of which is the writing a book on prophecy. In the present case he has rubbed himself against Jezebel, greatly to his own relief, and infinitely to our amusement. We do not remember ever to have read a book of such "rash humour." We hope it is a joke; a piece of theological fun to relieve over-biliary secretions; a mental game of cricket or football to put the writer and reader in good trim for hard work.

Jezebel, according to the author, is episcopacy; and the children of Jezebel are the "inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland. And as stated in Rev. ii. 20, have they not been killed? Have not the inhabitants of Britain been killed? Who fell in the Koord pass; who fell by thousands at Aliwall, Sobraon, Moodkee, and Ferozeshah? And whose blood now mingles with the Alma and covers the heights of Inkermann? We now come to the reasons for this conduct on the part of God. Referring to Rev. ii. 20, we have the reasons for this conduct assigned. *Our Lord here tells us that he would act in this way to the Church of England, that all the churches might know that he searches the reins and the hearts*" (p. 138-9). We always thought the Church of England had much to answer for, but hitherto we did not know that episcopacy and prelacy slew our brave soldiers in India and the Crimea.

Again, on page 157, "*Jezebel, as we have seen*"—a terribly favourite phrase with Mr. Campbell; on an average it occurs three times on every page, or thereabouts—"represents episcopacy. These words are therefore addressed to those who overcome episcopacy, and, as the remnant are to overcome her, they are of course the persons here addressed: the remnant of God's people in connexion with her are therefore the persons here addressed: the remnant of God's people in connexion with episcopacy are the persons here addressed." This is anti-episcopal English, we presume.

Once more. The author, or probably joker, is referring to the "hidden manna and the white stone," and our only objection here is to his making use of sacred words for purposes of levity; and he thus enlightens us:—"The name Protestant answers to the white stone. *As we have already seen*, the name Protestant was the new name given by Christ to his Church at the Reformation. *Now, as we have seen*, the name Protestant answers to this description, and when our Lord says, 'And hast not denied my name,' he refers to the name Protestant. As you know, in the year 1829, that glorious name was denied by the nation: our rulers, left by God to dig a pit for their own feet, rejected the high honour of being the great Protestant nation of the world, and passed the bill for the re-admission of Catholics to power" (p. 217). As we read and smiled at these lunatic lucubrations, Byron's lines occurred to our memory, which we recommend, in case the "Campbell is coming" with another Jezebelian riddle, as a suitable motto—

"Thus saith the preacher: 'Nought beneath the sun is new; yet still from change to change we run: What varied wonders tempt us as they pass! The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas, In turns appear, to make the vulgar stare, Till the swollen bubble bursts—and all is air!'"

*Truth in Medicine; or, a Few Words on Homœopathy.* By WILLIAM BAYES, M.D., Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, late Physician to the Brighton Dispensary. London: W. and F. G. Cash.

"WHAT is the *True Medicine*?"—that is, says Dr. Bayes "in the Shakspearian sense of 'a cure by medicine'"—is the question to which this little pamphlet is devoted, by one who has been a practitioner in the old system, and who has become convinced that "a large amount of existing disease is in reality medicinal, or produced by drugs wrongly administered." He here briefly, and, so far as he goes, ably, expounds the formula, or "fixed law," of Homœopathy; and indicates by what facts its truth is to be tested and judged. He also answers humorously and acutely the charges so readily made by Allopathists against Homœopaths, that "they are humbugs"—and, having been dignified with that extra-professional title by a certain M.D., who, pre-

viously to learning that Dr. Bayes had become a Homœopathist, had been very complimentary to his abilities, he thus replies:—

"We have both passed through the same course of study, we have both been declared by the constituted authorities, after careful examination, competent to practise surgery and physic. We have both been attached to large public institutions, where we have given our gratuitous services to the poor, partly from our love of science, partly, I hope, from charitable motives. So far, then, I do not see any reason why the same titles should not apply to us both; but as I lay no claim to the extra title he would honour me with, neither will I offer it for his acceptance."

"To the best of my belief, we neither of us vend any nostrum, nor use any secret remedy—certainly, I do not; nor do I profess to hold any secret of professional knowledge. In what then am I a greater charlatan than my friend Dr. —? I confess my apprehension is either very dull, or there is no real difference in this respect between us."

"In what we do differ, is this. He still treats his patients on the old system, or rather old collection of systems, which allows physicians teaching in the same medical school, and practising at the same hospital, to treat patients suffering from the same disease in a manner so totally opposite, that one must be wrong if the other is right;—which allows one physician to bleed, cup, leech, purge, and lower his patient, while his colleague is treating another labouring under the same disease in the next ward, by strong tonics, porter, and steaks. He is then still adhering to Allopathy, which gives no definite rule for the treatment of disease; by which the patient is treated, not according to the disease under which he labours, but according to the physician under whose care it is his fate to fall. While I (after long deploring this melancholy confusion of treatments, supported on contradictory evidences) have gladly embraced Homœopathy, which, thanks to the really scientific and patient investigations of its founder, the great Hahnemann, offers an infallible law, which enables every one of its professors to treat the same disease in the same manner, (not invariably using the same remedy, but never prescribing those of an opposite series or character); which has given a certainty and precision to medicine, equally satisfactory to the physician and the patient."

*The Heroes of Asgard, and the Giants of Jötunheim; or, the Week and its Story.* By the author of "Mia and Charlie," and her Sister. London: D. Bogue.

THIS work—by a very favourite author of ours, and of all our young friends, assisted by her sister—consists of stories from the Northern Mythology; told after the manner of Mr. Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales, and Mr. Kingsley's Heroes. The materials out of which the tales are constructed are but little known to our young people; yet, for them, they are historically more important and intrinsically not less interesting than the mythologies of Greece and Rome, which first bore us at school, and then delight us in our manhood. These stories are told by the author in a very effective manner, and with a full appreciation of "the grandeur and beauty of the old tales in which our forefathers believed." A truly poetical feeling, deep thoughtfulness, and a religious spirit, are manifested throughout the book; and it is worthy to be ranked with the works of Hawthorne and Kingsley, and to be for generations a classic in the library of the young.

Here may be learnt—and so learnt that it will ever be remembered—what our Scandinavian and Saxon forefathers believed about the world—their Asgard, in which dwelt Odin and the gods; their Manheim, or dwelling-place of mortals; Jötunheim, the land of giants; Nifheim, the mistland, the great abyss; Yggdrasil, the mighty ash-tree, "Time's hoary nurse;" and Helheim, the home of the dead. The tales are supposed to be told on successive days of the week, and rehearse what is of deepest interest in the stories of Odin, Thor, Frey, and the rest in whose honour the days are named; with those also of Iduna and Baldur, and other less notable personages of the old northern hero world. Then there are connecting conversations, in which it is shown how much light these myths cast on many singular customs,—that they also bring out the deep meaning of words that owe to them their origin and peculiar interest,—and that they have wonderfully embodied moral truths and experiences of life, and shadowed forth, in their own unparalleled manner, distinguished by wild imagination and sublimity, the deep necessities and spiritual hopes and aspirations of universal humanity. So rich in information for those who have not read much in mythology, and so deep in spirit, is this volume, that it may be confidently recommended to many besides the young, as likely to instruct and gratify them. But, even when regarded simply as *story* for young people, it is one of the very best and most beautiful of recent books.

### Gleanings.

A military band now performs in Greenwich Park from three to seven p.m.

Amongst the hearers of Mr. Spurgeon on Sunday last, at the Surrey Music Hall, was the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh and suite.

There is no power out of the Church that could sustain Slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in it.—*Albert Barnes.*

Six bakers at Uxbridge have been fined 5*l.* a-piece for putting alum in their bread, and 40*s.* more for having alum in their possession.

The Hallelujah chorus, at the Crystal Palace on Monday, says the *Morning Advertiser*, could be distinctly heard nearly half a mile from Norwood. "It sounded," says that journal, "as if a nation was at prayers."

A few Sabbaths ago, a minister who was giving an address in one of the schools near Halifax, asked the question, "What is a feast?" when a chubby-



facéd boy gave the following answer, "A fatty cake wi' currans in't."

A little Swedish girl, while walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in contemplation of the skies, being asked what she was thinking, replied, "I was thinking if the wrong side of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be?"

The following is printed in sober earnestness in the *Spiritual Telegraph*. To laugh would be improper:—"A Meditative Domestic Wanted.—One of our patrons, in Kalamazoo, Mich., wants a female domestic in the family, who is meditative, and would be willing to sit in the family circle for communion with spirits."—*New York Paper*.

At a recent meeting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Elie de Beaumont announced the following novelties:—"A method of reproducing animal life; a complete solution of the problem of aerial navigation; a project for a universal language; and the discovery of the cause, nature and an infallible cure of cholera!"

On Tuesday last a native of Oldham went to the Art Treasures Exhibition, at Manchester, and seated himself on one of the settees, where he sat patiently for a length of time. At last he beckoned a policeman to him, and thus addressed that functionary:—"Aw say, owl chap, when's this exhibition goin' to begin; aw've waited hear an heawr and a hauf on't?"

The projected railway towards India is to enter the Holy Land at Joppa, passing through Damascus and Aleppo, and so on through the ancient Assyrian empire. A branch will ultimately unite this line with Alexandria in Egypt, passing through Jerusalem; and remembering that there are no formed roads in that region, we shall thus have accomplished literally, for the first time in history, the prediction of Isaiah:—"In that time there shall be a highway out of Egypt to Assyria; and the Assyrian shall come into Egypt, and the Egyptian into Assyria. In that day shall Israel be third with Egypt and Assyria."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

The superstitions of Pennsylvania bid fair to rival the spiritual demonstrations of New England and the witchcraft demonstrations of Kent. Some six years ago a lady in the interior of that State died from consumption. Since then, three or four of her family having died from the same cause, the survivors became alarmed, and were persuaded by their credulous friends that the deceased had sucked her winding-sheet into her mouth, and that as long as it stayed there some one of her relatives must follow her. Only on a Sunday could the thing be righted, and on a Sunday in this month the remains were exhumed to destroy the charm. It is needless to say that after so long a burial there was little left to justify their credulous fears.

Andrew Crosse, the electrician, was taking a large party round his house explaining his various philosophical arrangements and apparatus, and amusing them with experiments. At length, on arriving at the organ gallery, he exhibited two enormous Leyden jars, which he could charge at pleasure by the conducting wires, when the state of the atmosphere was sufficiently electrical. An old gentleman of the party contemplated the arrangement with a look of grave disapprobation: at length, with much solemnity he said, "Mr. Crosse, don't you think it rather impious to bottle the lightning?" "Let me answer your question, by asking another," replied Mr. Crosse, laughing: "Don't you think, sir, it might be considered rather impious to bottle the rain-water?"

Handel being questioned as to his ideas and feelings when composing the Hallelujah chorus, replied, in his imperfect English, "I did think I did see all heaven before me, and the great God himself." When he was composing, his excitement would rise to such a pitch that he would burst into tears. It is said that a friend, calling upon the great musician when in the act of setting these pathetic words, "He was despised and rejected of men," found him absolutely sobbing. "I have heard it related," says Shield, "that when Handel's servant used to bring him his chocolate in the morning, he often stood with silent astonishment to see his master's tears mixing with the ink as he penned his divine notes." The motion of his pen, rapid as it was, could not keep up with the rapidity of his conception. His MSS. were written with such impetuosity, that they are difficult to read. The mechanical power of the hand was not sufficient for the current of ideas which flowed from that volcanic brain. Mr. V. Novello, the learned publisher, who seems to have well studied the MSS. at the Fitzwilliam Museum, seeing a page on which the sand is still upon the ink at the top as at the bottom of the page, left in the book the following observation: "Observe the speed with which Handel wrote. The whole of this page is spotted with sand, and, consequently, must have all been wet at the same time."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—BOTANIC REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in our paper headed, "A Fact for Physiologists," in which the Nottingham Medical Reform Society propose to send free to all applicants the Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, lately discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia.

## BIRTHS.

June 11, at 13, St. Paul's-road, Camden-town, the wife of the Rev. H. H. FLETCHER, of a son.  
June 15, at Ross, Herefordshire, the wife of the Rev. F. LEONARD, LL.B., of a daughter.  
June 16, at Bloomfield, Norwood, the wife of JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq., of a daughter.  
June 20, at the residence of Mrs. Gilbert & Beckett, 10, Hyde-park-gate South, Kensington-gore, the wife of WILLIAM ARTHUR

CALLANDER A BECKETT, Esq., of Melbourne, Australia, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

June 14, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. E. G. GIANVILLE, B.A., Mr. SAMUEL HODKINSON, to Miss SARAH GREEN, both of Warwick.  
June 16, at St. George's Church, East Stonehouse, by the Rev. — Wright, Mr. RICHARD GOODWIN, only son of the Rev. R. BREEZE, Baptist Minister of Swindon, to MARTHA, only child of Mr. GABRIEL SLATER, of East Stonehouse, Devon.  
June 16, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. PERCY, Mr. HENRY WARD, to Miss ELIZABETH MARSHALL, both of Warwick.  
June 17, at Albion Chapel, Southampton, by the Rev. Wm. Roberts, EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., solicitor, of Leeds, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. WILLIAM LANKESTER, Southampton.  
June 18, at Bethlehem Chapel, Llangadock, by the Rev. D. Jones, the Rev. W. MORGAN, of Carmarthen, to MARGARET, youngest daughter of the late THOMAS REES, Esq., of Capel Tydyist, Ceidrych Vale.  
June 18, at the College Chapel, Cheshunt, by the Rev. Jas. Key, Leamington, the Rev. EDWIN CORBOLD, Pastor of the Congregational Church, St. Petersburg, to SUSANNAH ALICE, daughter of Wm. DEWEY, Esq., Cheshunt.  
June 18, at Zion Chapel, Gravesend, by the Rev. E. S. Pryce, Mr. ROBERT GEORGE PARNELL, of Clapham-road, London, to ETHEL ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Mr. GEORGE ARCHER, of Milton-next-Gravesend.  
June 18, at Ebenezer Chapel, Dewsbury, by the Rev. J. Shillito, JOSEPH BREAREY OATES, Esq., of that place, to MARY, eldest daughter of the late Mr. JOHN HARRISON, at Pontefract.  
June 19, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. H. DOWSON, Mr. SAM LUM, to ELEANOR ROBERTS, second daughter of Mr. ISAAC CLIFF, commission agent, all of Bradford.  
June 20, at St. Michael's, Stockwell, by the Rev. Charlton Lane, GEORGE HERBERT ALGER, Esq., of Boxworth-grove, Barnsbury, to CHRISTIANNE, eldest daughter of ROBERT SELBY, Esq., Albert-square, Clapham-road.

## DEATHS.

April 13, at Bendigo, Australia, THOMAS, eldest son of the Rev. THOMAS TOLLER, Independent Minister, of Kettering, aged twenty-eight.  
June 1, the Rev. WILLIAM SALT, for thirty-three years minister at Salem Independent Chapel, Wade-street, Lichfield, deservedly held in the highest respect, aged seventy-four.  
June 13, at Great Berkhamstead, the Rev. THOMAS STANTON, Minister of the Baptist Meeting, Water-lane, aged thirty-three.  
June 17, at his residence at Southampton, THOMAS BROWN, Esq., Admiral of the Blue, in the eightieth year of his age, deeply and deservedly regretted.  
June 19, suddenly, at the residence of his friend, W. S. Scholey, Esq., Lauriston, Clapham, Surrey, Sir JAMES EYRE, M.D.  
Recently, at 69, Eaton-place, after a very short illness, EMMA LAURA, the beloved wife of CHARLES VISCOUNT EVERSELEY, in the sixtieth year of her age.  
Recently, at her residence, Paxford, ANNE, relict of the late Mr. WIGGINS, of Maize-hill, Greenwich.  
June 21, at Wornditch, of paralysis, THOMAS DAY, Esq., Justice of the Peace for the county of Hunts, deeply regretted, in the fifty-third year of his age.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The funds are very inanimated and an absence of speculation in the various branches of trade is now apparent. At the Stock Exchanges the transactions daily recorded represent a very unimportant total, and investments are made with marked hesitation. In the meantime the aspect of the Money Market is encouraging; there is no pressure and the tendency is satisfactory, although six per cent. The reduced minimum is fully maintained.

In the Foreign Market very few dealings have been concluded. A very moderate business has been reported in the Railway Share Market, and there is little variation to notice in prices. The weather is extremely auspicious, and the crops are making favourable progress. This remark will apply to most of the grain-producing countries of Europe. In France there is a prospect of an abundant harvest, and the result of the silk crop, it is thought, will prove better than hitherto predicted, certainly much above that of 1856.

Of the specie brought from the United States by the *Arabia*, the 353,000*l.* destined for England reached London to-day. Of this sum about 80,000*l.* was to-day sent into the Bank.

The trade reports of the past week show a continuance of comparative inactivity, although the various markets have been favourably influenced by the reduction in the rate of discount. At Manchester, from this cause combined with a further slight advance in cotton and the limitation of production, prices have been firm, but there is as yet no temptation for the manufacturers to resume active operations. The Birmingham advices state the iron trade to be in a satisfactory condition, while with regard to the general business of the place the manufacturers of articles in copper and tin are beginning in some degree to experience the advantageous effects of the late partial reaction in those metals. At Nottingham the purchases of lace have been on a slightly increased scale, but for hosiery the demand remains very dull. In the woollen districts and the Irish linen-markets there has been no alteration.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised four vessels, two to Port Phillip and two to Sydney, with an aggregate capacity of 3,535 tons. The rates of freight exhibit general heaviness.

With regard to the general business of the port of London during the past week, the total of ships reported inward was 198, showing an increase of 24 over the previous week. The number cleared outward was 138, including 26 in ballast, being the same as in the previous week. The total of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies, is 66, being 19 more than at the last account. Of these 19 are for Adelaide, 2 for Geelong, 5 for Hobart Town, 3 for Launceston, 3 for Melbourne, 5 for New Zealand, 21 for Port Phillip, 1 for Portland Bay, 1 for Port Fairy, 14 for Sydney, and 1 for Swan River.

## The Gazette.

## BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 13th day of June, 1857.

## ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued .....	£24,696,375	Government Debt .....	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,450,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion ..	10,221,375
		Silver Bullion .....	—
	£24,696,375		£24,696,375

## BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital .....	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) ..	£10,326,181
Reserve .....	3,333,494	Other Securities ..	18,679,198
Public Deposits .....	7,603,966	Notes .....	5,924,190
Other Deposits .....	9,441,178	Gold & Silver Coin ..	687,880
Seven Day and other Bills .....	685,761		
	£35,617,399		£35,617,399

June 18, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, June 19, 1857.

## BANKRUPTS.

REMINGTON, H., Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, gasfitter, June 30, July 28; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sise-lane.  
BOOTH, W., Upper Whitecross-street, St. Luke's, machine sawyer, June 30, August 4; solicitors, Messrs. Slater and Bel-frage, Great Tower-street.  
COOPER, T.B., York-place, Old Kent-road, builder, June 30, July 29; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.  
WAYRE, W., Oxford-street, mantle warehouseman, June 30, July 29; solicitors, Messrs. King and George, King-street, Cheapside.  
PRICE, E., West Ham, Essex, upholsterer, July 2, July 31; solicitors, Messrs. Langley and Gibbon, Great James-street, Bedford-row.  
BROUGHTON, C. W., Southampton-street, Covent-garden, tailor, July 2, July 31; solicitor, Mr. Buchanan, Walbrook-buildings.  
GIFFORD, W., St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, saddler, July 6, August 3; solicitors, Mr. Rennolls, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Watts, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire.  
BELTON, E., Dudley, Worcestershire, innkeeper, July 2, July 24; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Wood, Birmingham.  
BAKTER, F., Nottingham, silk throwster, July 10, July 28; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.  
REYNOLDS, W., Pontypriid, Glamorganshire, draper, June 30, July 27; solicitors, Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.  
PINCOTT, W. E., Cardiff, Glamorganshire, wholesale tea-dealer, July 1, August 3; solicitor, Mr. Ayre, jun., Bristol.  
LODGE, W., Castle-hill, in Almondsbury, and Huddersfield, cloth manufacturer, July 6, August 3; solicitors, Messrs. Carles and Cudworth, Leeds.  
RAWLE, W., Liverpool, broker, July 2, July 23; solicitor, Mr. Banner, Liverpool.  
STOCK, W., Newton, near Warrington, glass manufacturer, July 7, August 3; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

Tuesday, June 23, 1857.

## BANKRUPTS.

PONSONBY, T. T., Piccadilly, carver and gilder, July 7, August 3; solicitors, Messrs. Ford and Lloyd, Bloomsbury-square.  
BROWN, W. H., Sheffield, steel roller and merchant, July 11, August 8; solicitor, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.  
HUGHES, E., and ADAMS, W., Sedgley, Staffordshire, iron-founders and hurdle manufacturers, July 6 and 27; solicitors, Messrs. Bolton and Sanders, Dudley; and Mr. Knight, Birmingham.  
SALTER, A., Swansea, Glamorganshire, grocer, July 6, August 3; solicitor, Mr. Golden, Bristol.  
BLECH, J. E., Liverpool, merchant, July 13, August 10; solicitor, Mr. Blackburn, Leeds.  
PALMER, W., Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, lace manufacturer, June 30, July 28; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, and Mr. Wells, Nottingham.  
LINDOP, W., New-road, Talk-o'-th'-Hill, Staffordshire, miller and grocer, July 8 and 29; solicitors, Mr. Cooper, Staffordshire; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.  
BANISTER, E., Sedgley, Staffordshire, maltster, July 3 and 23; solicitors, Mr. Bowen, Stafford; and Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.  
STRANGE, E., Swindon, Wiltshire, draper, July 6, August 3; solicitors, Mr. Heather, Paternoster-row; and Mr. Bevan, Bristol.  
MORRIS, W., Liverpool, grocer, July 7, August 3; solicitor, Mr. Etty, Liverpool.

## Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, June 22.

The quantity of English wheat offering this morning was moderate, and was held at 1s to 2s advance on last Monday's prices, this checked business, but we had buyers for fine samples of both English and foreign at 1s per quarter more than this day week, and at this rate a fair amount of business was done. Norfolk flour in good demand and sells readily at 48s to 49s per sack, but held generally for 50s. American barrels without material alteration. Barley met with buyers at last week's quotations. Beans and peas quite as dear. We had a good supply of foreign oats but scarcely any of British. Fine samples were fully as dear, and ready sale. Linseed and linseed cakes ready sale, and the latter 5s to 10s per ton dearer.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	50 to 65	Dantzic	72 to 80
Ditto White	62 67	Konigsberg, Red	54 74
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	52 76
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	52 76
Scotch	46 58	Danish and Holstein	44 58
Rye	36 38	East Friesland	46 50
Barley, malting	44 46	Petersburg	54 64
Distilling	38 42	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Odessa	54 58
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopolis	58 62
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	46 48
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	62 70
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	33 35
Grey	42 44	Konigsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	32 35
Boilers	42 44	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	36 38	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 26
Oats (English feed)	22 23	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per	52 54	Horse	36 40
Sack of 280lbs	—	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 40
Baltic	64 68	Peas, White	38 40
Black Sea	64 68	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	19 22
Canaryseed	80 84	Jahde	19 21
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	70 74	Danish	18 19
112lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 24
German	60 62	Swedish	23 25
French	60 62	Petersburg	21 25
American	60 68	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.—	
Linseed Cakes, 130 lbs to 134 lbs	—	New York	30 35
Rape Cake, 64 lbs to 70 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 40 lbs to 42 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	36 40



**BREAD.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

**BUTCHERS' MEAT,** ISLINGTON, Monday, June 22.

There was an extensive show of all kinds of foreign stock here to-day; and amongst it were 270 oxen from Corunna, mostly in very poor condition. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were seasonably large, and mostly in prime condition, especially as the Norfolk season is now just drawing to a close. The aggregate supply being considerably in excess of the wants of the butchers, the demand for all breeds of beasts ruled heavy in the extreme, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of 4d per 8lbs, and a total clearance was not effected. The general top figure for Scots did not exceed 4s 6d per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,500 Scots and short-horns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; from Scotland, 130 Scots; and from Ireland, 11 oxen. We were heavily supplied with all breeds of sheep, and, with some exceptions, their quality was good. The trade generally was in a depressed state, and, compared with this day's night, prices gave way from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. A few very superior Downs may have produced a trifle over top figure, but the general price for them was not more than 4s 8d per 8lbs. West Country Downs realised about 4s 6d per 8lbs, and several lots of sheep were turned out unsold. There was an extensive show of lambs, for which the demand ruled heavy at 4d per 8lbs less money. The highest figure for the general run of lambs was 6s 4d per 8lbs. From Ireland, 800 head reached the market. The supply of English calves was only moderate; of foreign large. The veal trade ruled heavy, at 4d per 8lbs less money, compared with Monday last. Pigs were very dull, and 2d to 4d per 8lbs lower, although the supply was only moderate.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3	0	3	2	Pr. coarse woolled	8	10	4	4
Second quality	3	4	3	8	Prime Southdown	4	6	4	8
Prime large oxen	3	10	4	2	Lge. coarse calves	8	6	4	2
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6	Prime small	4	4	4	8
Coarse inf. sheep	2	10	3	2	Large hogs	3	8	4	0
Second quality	3	4	3	8	Neat sm. porkers	4	2	4	8

Lambs, 4s 10d to 6s.

Suckling calves, 23s. to 30s; Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.

**NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL,** Monday, June 22.

For the time of year, these markets are well supplied with each kind of meat, owing to which, and the heaviness in the Metropolitan market, the trade is heavy, and prices almost generally have given way from 2d to 4d per 8lbs.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef	2	8	2	10	Inf. mutton	2	10	3	2
Middling ditto	3	0	3	4	Middling ditto	3	4	8	10
Prime large do.	3	6	3	10	Prime ditto	4	0	4	4
Do. small do.	4	0	4	2	Veal	3	4	4	4
Large pork	3	6	4	0	Small pork	4	2	4	8

Lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 4d.

**PRODUCE MARKET,** MINING-LANE, June 23.

**SUGAR.**—The market was largely supplied to-day; purchases made with caution by exporters and the home trade. There was no speculation, and prices gave way 6d to 1s per cwt. Total transactions in West India were only 345 hhds. Few buyers of refined, and prices on the decline; low lumps selling at 69s; and grocery, 69s 6d to 72s per cwt.

**COFFEE.**—Considerable transactions, and previous advanced rates are fully sustained. At public sale, 280 casks 90 bars and 590 bags plantation Ceylon, all sold; fine ordinary to low midd, at 73s 6d to 79s; midd to fine, 80s to 90s; pea berry, 80s to 103s; and triage, 68s to 73s; but 397 bags unclean native taken in at 57s for common.

**COCOA.**—Prices are fully as high, and demand equal to supply; in auction, 254 bags Trinidad were sold, red at 88s to 95s; grey, 86s to 88s; 14 bags St. Lucia, 79s; and 111 bags Bahia, 77s 6d to 78s per cwt.

**TEA.**—The Assam, in public sale, went readily 2d to 3d per lb above the general valuations. There is a good demand for China tea, with a stiff market; and a sound common Congou brings 1s 1d.

**RICE.**—There is a quiet market, and 2,800 bags Bengal were taken in at 10s 6d to 12s 6d for low to good white, being about the previous value; a part of 4,500 bags Monghee sold at 10s 6d, being a decline of 3d per cwt.

**TALLOW.**—The currency is fully as high, and many transactions in P.Y. candle on sport and delivery.

**PROVISIONS,** Monday, June 22.—Business to a fair extent was done in Irish butter last week. The sales made, however, were chiefly in limited quantities for immediate use, beyond which the dealers were not disposed to operate. Prices for Carlow and the milder descriptions 98s to 101s, Limerick 94s, Cork 87s 91s, 4th 80s, landed. Very little sold on board. Foreign, of all best quality, was cleared at 102s. Other kinds nearly stationary in demand and value. Irish and Hambro' bacon was in request, at an advance of 1s to 2s per cwt. Of hams and lard nothing new to report.

**POTATOES,** SOUTHWARK WATERSEIDE, Monday, June 22.—During the past week the arrivals have been very small, but, with what were left over from former arrivals, and in stores, have been more than equal to the demand. The following are this day's quotations: East Lothian reds, 70s to 80s; Perth, Forfar, and Fifeshire regents, 40s to 70; German whites, 20s to 30s.

**HAY,** SMITHFIELD, June 23.—Fine upland meadow and ryegrass hay, 78s to 80s; inferior ditto, 60s to 65s; superior clover, 100s to 105s; inferior ditto, 70s to 80s; straw, 26s to 30s per load of 36 trusses.

**COTTON,** LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Our market is very quiet, with a limited business at full prices. The sales to-day are 5,000 bales, including 4,080 American, at 5d to 8d; 600 Surat, 4½d to 6½d; 100 Egyptian, 9½d to 11d; 220 Pernam, 8½d to 9d, of which 500 are for speculation and export. There is no import this week.

### Advertisements.

**WANTED,** soon, in an Old Established General and Dispensing Drug Business, an intelligent YOUTH, with pleasing manners, as an APPRENTICE. Respectable references given and required.

Address, by letter, prepaid, Mr. Charles Jones, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Hanley, Staffordshire.

**WANTED,** in a GENERAL DRAPERY and SILK MERCERY ESTABLISHMENT, a YOUNG MAN of thorough business habits, and of high respectability, as ASSISTANT. A YOUNG LADY, who has had some experience in the BONNET, MANTLE, and FANCY DEPARTMENTS. And a well educated YOUTH, about fifteen years of age, as APPRENTICE. All will be required to attend a Congregational Independent place of worship.

Address or apply to Thomas Edwards, York House, Wolverhampton.

**WANTED,** after VACATION, a YOUNG MAN of character and principle, as WRITING MASTER in a private school.

Address, stating salary, C. E., Post-office, Wellington, Shropshire.

**WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?** is often a thought passing through the minds of literary and public characters, and persons of benevolent feelings. Apply as under, and you will receive every information required.

RICHARD BARRETT, MARK LANE, LONDON.  
Established 25 Years.

**LOANS GRANTED.**—LONDON MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE, 63, MOORGATE-STREET, E.C. Advances upon liberal terms, on personal or real securities.  
S. L. LAUNDY, Secretary.

**PIANOFORTE for TWENTY GUINEAS.**  
A very powerful and brilliant-toned SEMI-COTTAGE, in an elegant Rosewood Case, 6½ Octaves, Metallic Plate, &c., has all the recent improvements, been very little used, and will be sold at the above low price for cash. To be seen at Messrs. Ralph Smith and Co.'s, 171, Bishopsgate-street Without.

**THE SCIENCE OF WASHING.**—By using HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PENNY PATENT SOAP POWDER, the Week's Washing for a Family may be done in three hours with positive certainty. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. Boil the clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. Don't condemn the thing untried.

Patentee, Harper Twelvetrees, Boston, Lincolnshire; and sold by Grocers and Druggists, in Penny Packets. Wholesale in London by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Outfield, 12, Arlington-square, New North-road; and Styles, 148, Upper Thames-street. More Agents Wanted. Manufactory, Boston.

**CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.**  
**CABINET, UPHOLSTERY, and DECORATIVE FURNITURE,** USUALLY SOLD AS CHEAP IS WORTHLESS, THE REALLY GOOD IS CHEAPEST, and may be had at moderate prices, at the

**WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.**

A well-selected stock always on hand.

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(LATE DUDLEY AND COMPANY).

66 and 67, Oxford-street, and 1, 2, and 3, Adam and Eve-court, London, close to the Princess's Theatre.  
Importer of first-class Parisian Paper Hangings.  
Established 1820.

**SOLERA and AMONTILLADO SHERRIES.**  
GUARANTEED 1834 VINTAGE, 54s. per DOZEN.  
QUEEN ISABELLA'S favourite WINES, as used at the ROYAL TABLE OF SPAIN.

These WINES are totally distinctive in their CHARACTERS, the SOLERA possessing GREAT BODY and RICHNESS; the AMONTILLADO PECULIAR DELICACY and DRYNESS, combined with full NUTTY FLAVOUR, each possessing in common all the qualities of FIRST CLASS WINES, rendering them at once the FINEST SHERRIES ever imported, and eminently suited to the palate of those who are able to appreciate and enjoy Wines of a really high class character. A Pint Sample of each for 4s. 6d.

Packages allowed for when returned. Terms Cash.

Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch street, London. Counting-house entrance, first door on the left, up Railway-place.

**SACRAMENTAL WINES.—ROTA TENT,**  
30s. to 36s. per dozen; Rich Lisbon and Malaga, 30s.; Paxaretto, 36s.; Constantia, White and Red, 36s. Also other Wines, &c., at extraordinary prices. Port, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, suitable for dinner or desert, all at  
20s. PER DOZEN.

the produce of vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vines of Portugal and Spain are now being carefully cultivated, and have escaped the disease.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT still allows these wines to pay only half duty, hence the low price of 20s. per dozen. Samples of any two qualities sent on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BRANDY.

15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen, equal to Cognac.

W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street (Entrance in Berwick-street), London. W.

"That wine equal to any ever produced can be made at the Cape, all the world has acknowledged."—The Times, Nov. 8, 1856.

**SARL AND SONS'**

OPENING OF THEIR

NEW AND COMMODIOUS PREMISES,

Nos. 17 and 18, CORNHILL,

(OPPOSITE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.)

**SARL AND SONS,** Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers, Watch and Clock Manufacturers, beg to inform their friends and the public that their splendid and commanding premises, situated as above, will be shortly opened. They take this opportunity of stating the arrangement of the building, from which it will be seen that great facilities are offered for carrying on their very extensive business. No expense has been spared to insure the comfort of their numerous friends, whilst making their purchases. The entire stock in every department is perfectly new, and never before exhibited. On the

**GROUND FLOOR** is displayed in great variety, the most elegant assortment of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, embracing every article under this head. The style is perfectly novel, and most recherché, of exquisite taste and design. All London manufacture, and the quality of the gold warranted.

**FINE GOLD CHAINS** of every description for Ladies and Gentlemen; manufactured within the last few weeks, and of the latest patterns. The weight of gold in every chain will be given, and charged accordingly.

**GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES** manufactured on the premises, in great variety, from the cheap and useful, to the highly finished and expensive—suitable for all classes. No watch will be put into the purchaser's hand that cannot be warranted for correct performance. Twelve months' trial is allowed with each Watch.

Ascending by the grand staircase the visitor will enter

A MAGNIFICENT GALLERY,

wherein is displayed a rich and costly assemblage of

SILVER PLATE,

comprising Silver Spoons and Forks in every pattern, and charged at per oz. Magnificent Silver Tea and Coffee equipages, Salvers, and splendid Silver Dinner Services, Presentation Plate, with every article for the table and sideboard.

Proceeding up the staircase, the next department is the

SUPERB SHOWROOM

for Silver, Plated, and Argentine Silver Goods. Under this head the stock is far too numerous to mention the articles separately. Suffice it to say, that every requisite for the Dinner, Tea, and Breakfast Service, with Ornamental Plate for the sideboard, will be found here in endless variety and of the newest designs. The quality is warranted to be the best Sheffield Manufacture.

Still proceeding up the staircase, the Purchaser will find the

SECOND SHOWROOM,

expressly fitted up for the display of a choice and magnificent stock of

**DRAWING AND DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,** Manufactured in Splendid Ormolu and exquisitely modelled antique bronzes. The movements of first-class finish, striking the hours and half-hour; Each clock warranted. The entire stock—complete a numerous in all its departments, combined with the character and style of the Building, will present an attraction, far exceeding anything of the kind, and amply sufficient to repay a visit of inspection.

A new and beautifully illustrated book is also just published, giving the drawings and prices of the leading articles, which will be found a useful guide to Purchasers. It can be had gratis.

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USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESSES say, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

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The Second Edition, just published, price 1s., 8vo., of DR. CAPLIN'S TREATISE on the ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, and the relation of Electricity to the Phenomena of Life, Health, and Disease.

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**UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S**  
WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY FREE FROM ALL ADULTERATION and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."—J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

18, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 199, Blackfriars-road; and 10, High-street, Islington.

Families waited on daily.

PREPARED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

ANALYSED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. ANDREW URE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

**T. AND D. CALLARD and BOWSER** beg to solicit attention to their "Prepared Food for Infants," having obtained, by their process of manufacture, a light, nutritious, unmedicated, Farinaceous Food, not having the astringent properties of so many articles now in use, they submit it to the public at a price that places it within the reach of all.

EXTRACT FROM THE "MEDICAL CIRCULAR."

Oct. 24, 1855.

"We can strongly recommend the 'Prepared Food for Infants,' manufactured by the Messrs. Callard and Bowser, as by a peculiar process of their own, which we have examined, the outer coverings of the starch granules are destroyed, and the farina converted into gum and dextrine, which, of course, are most easy of digestion. It is also stated by Dr. Ure to be devoid of those binding qualities so objectionable in most other kinds of Infants' Food."

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1lb. canister, 1s.

A Sample Canister forwarded by the Manufacturers on receipt of Twelve Postage Stamps.

To be obtained by order of most respectable Chemists, Grocers, and Confectioners in the kingdom.

**A FACT for PHYSIOLOGISTS!**

It is a singular fact that in this enlightened age and country the treatment usually adopted by the faculty, in cases of Dyspepsia (Indigestion), is the result of a false theory, indicating a lamentable ignorance of the Physiology of the Stomach and Digestive Organs; and is in most instances calculated to establish and confirm the malady it is intended to remove.

The Secretary of the Nottingham Botanic Institute will feel a pleasure in forwarding (free) to all applicants the excellent Botanic Remedy for Indigestion, Bilious and Liver Complaints, recently discovered by Professor Webster, of Philadelphia; and communicated to the Institute by that distinguished Botanist. The Medical Reform Society (at whose cost these announcements appear) wish it to be frankly and distinctly understood that they will not, in any shape, nor under any circumstances whatever, accept any contribution, fee, or gratuity for this recipe; the object of the Society being to demonstrate the superiority of the Botanic over every other practice of medicine, and in return only desire that those who may be signally benefited by it, will forward to the Society a statement of the case, and thus aid with facts in accelerating the present movement in favour of Medical Reform.

Enclose directed envelope to the Secretary, Botanic Institute, Nottingham.

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To realise this, we know of no auxiliary so potent, so serviceable, and so economical, as the world-wide remedy,

**PARR'S LIFE PILLS.**

They stimulate and improve the working of all the important functions of the body, and thus help to insure good health from youth to old age.

Those who use Parr's Pills judiciously have seldom occasion to resort to doctors, or to take any other medicine.

TO LADIES.

A trial of a single box of PARR'S PILLS will at once prove that they mildly and speedily remove all Skin Eruptions, Saltness of Complexion, Nervous Irritability, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Costiveness, Depression of Spirits, Dizziness of the Eyes, Irregularity or General Derangement of the System, and, by assisting the secretions, give such a healthy action to the organs as to give the colour of the rose to the complexion, and tone and vigour to the whole frame.

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 Annual Income .. 51,389 14 7  
 Accumulated Fund .. 110,000 0 0  
 JAMES INGLIS, Secretary.  
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**THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**  
 ESTABLISHED 1837.  
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No charge for STAMPS on LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES. LOANS granted on personal security, and the deposit of a Life Policy to be effected by the borrower.

To all Agents, Solicitors, Auctioneers, and Surveyors, a liberal allowance is made.

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At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1l. 10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the long duration, exceeds 2l. 6s. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000l. to 1,638l.

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#### BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000l. EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820.....	523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1825.....	389 14 0	103 14 0	1496 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1234 14 0
1835.....	185 8 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1215 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850.....	10 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	15 0 0	1015 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861.

Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

**THE ALEXANDRE HARMONIUM at Six** Guineas, perfect for Class-singing, private use, or for the schoolroom.—CHAPPELL and Co., 49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

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**PIANOFORTES for SALE at CHAPPELL'S.** The best instruments by Broadwood, Collard, Erard, &c., for SALE or HIRE.—49 and 50, New Bond-street, and 13, George-street, Hanover-square.

**MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR,** sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

**MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES** maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

**MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.** Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufacture, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Catalogue, with prices, sent free on application.

**WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT** TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 6d. per lb., at NEWBOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

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